Volume 160 No. 19

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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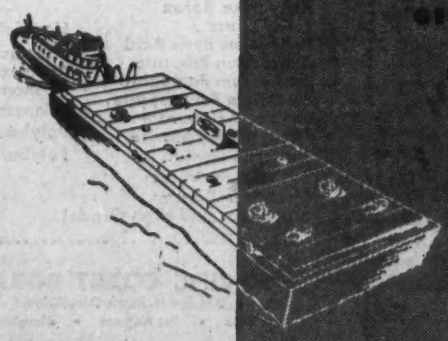

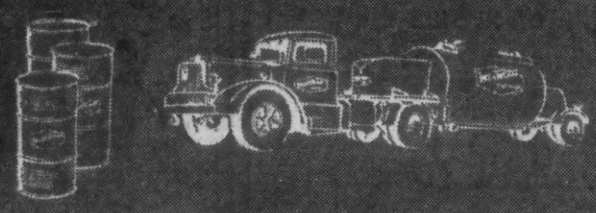

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Potash Salt Deliveries Higher in 3rd Quarter

The five major American potash producers delivered 582,628 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 335,534 tons K_2O during the third quarter of 1951, an increase of 4 percent in salts and K_2O over the same period in 1950, according to the American Potash Institute.

Agricultural deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii amounted to 543,118 tons of salts, equivalent to 311,113 tons K_2O, comprised of 480,735 tons of muriate of potash, 2,189 tons of manure salts, and 60,194 tons sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. The chemical industry took 33,652 tons of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, containing an equivalent of 20,845 tons K_2O. Exports outside of North America amounted to 5,858 tons of salts containing 3,576 tons K_2O.

During the first nine months of 1951, total deliveries by United States producers and importers amounted to 2,072,703 tons of potash salts containing 1,184,588 tons K_2O, an increase of 24 percent in salts and in K_2O over the corresponding period in 1950. Part of this increase is due to the mines in the Carlsbad, N. M., area being closed in January 1950 due to a strike.

Potash for Agricultural Use

Potash for agricultural use in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii amounted to 1,104,084 tons K_2O contained in 1,942,366 tons of salts of which 1,696,562 tons were muriate of potash, 16,578 tons manure salts, and 229,226 tons sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. This represents an increase of 24 percent in salts and an increase of 25 percent in K_2O.

Deliveries to the chemical industry totaled 111,999 tons of muriate of potash

—*Continued on page 102*

Tinplate Quota Set

An export licensing quota of 115,000 short tons of tinplate primes and seconds for food packing and petroleum packaging has been established for the first quarter of 1952, the Office of International Trade announced October 29. In addition, OIT may license 9,000 short tons of unmended menders and 12,500 short tons of waste tinplate and terneplate for export in the first quarter. Of the 115,000-ton tinplate quota, 99,000 tons will be licensed for food packing and 16,000 tons for petroleum packaging, OIT said.

Klipstein Named to New NPA Post; Curtis Resigns

Kenneth H. Klipstein, director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority, has been named assisatnt administrator to head up the agency's chemical, rubber and forest products bureau. He will replace Francis J. Curtis, who has announced his resignation, effective November 8, to return to his position as vice-president and director of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Lawrence W. Strattner, administrative vice-president of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, has been named deputy administrator of the bureau.

Mr. Klipstein, who is on leave from his post as assistant general manager and head of the technical department of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., first came to NPA as deputy director of the chemical division in March, 1951. He was appointed director of the division in May and has served in that capacity since.

At the time of his appointment as assistant administrator in May, Mr. Curtis stated that he would be able to serve for six months only. Before that, he had been a member of a two-man NPA team which went to England to study British use of American sulphur.

Mr. Strattner, who has been with West Virginia Pulp & Paper for more than thirty years, replaces Gabriel J. Ticoulat, who recently was appointed a deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for international problems.

CCC to Continue Linseed Oil Offerings in November

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced November 1 that it would continue to offer its stocks of raw linseed oil for sale for domestic use during the month of November at the going market price on the date of sale. The amount available was shown as 213,900,000 pounds.

The agency also announced that it is offering 45,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids to the domestic trade during the month at 15¾ cents per pound, in store at location of the stocks in any state. This is the same price at which the product was offered for sale during October. Purchasers of either the linseed oil on the skim milk powder must certify that the price paid to CCC does not exceed the ceiling.

Price Trend Continues Steady

Officially-approved advances in lead and zinc chemicals, to offset increased cost for the metals, were instituted by most producers last week. This was countered, however, by reductions in iron blue pigments and weakness in oils and fats, and the general overall index number for chemicals, oils and drugs remained unchanged. It was 10.6 points above that of this time last year.

Among the heavy chemicals, the metals boost was finally reflected in increases in lead and zinc acetate and lead nitrate. An advance also was recorded in carbon tetrachloride. One sulphuric acid producer, whose ceiling had been lower than the others, was permitted by OPS to raise it. The overall demand for heavy chemicals remained slow.

The permitted increase for metal-based materials was most noticeable in the market for protective coating materials, where prices were boosted on lead linoleate, naphthenate, orthosilicate, salicylate and zinc pigments. Red vermilion quicksilver also was advanced. The increases, however, failed to outweigh reductions in iron blues and domestic and imported casein.

All producers of phenol and phthalic anhydride had advanced prices, effective November 1. The differences between ceiling prices of producers of phenol resulted in a ¼ cent spread, while the variance between prices on phthalic anhydride was ½ cent. Conditions in textile and leather chemicals were unchanged with volume of business light. Among the agricultural chemicals, Sodium nitrate was advanced due to increased producing costs and higher freight rates. Ammonium sulphate and superphosphate remained scarce.

Business was light in the medicinal botanical market; an anticipated improvement did not materialize. The same condition prevailed for spices, where there was an additional problem of a New York dock workers' strike. Price changes were about evenly divided. Demand for essential oils was confined to immediate needs only and it was expected that this would prevail until after inventories are taken at the end of the year.

In the oils and fats, quiet trading and increased offerings resulted in development of an easier tone, especially in edible oils. Prices were off fractionally, except for corn and peanut oils. The widest declines occurred in crude cottonseed and soybean oils. Copra, coconut oils and greases also were lower. Sole advance was in palm oil.

Technical grade chloroform and ethylene dichloride were advanced for tankcar lots. Whole spray process milk powder also was higher. Reductions were recorded for cocoa butter, spray process skimmed milk powder and feed grade molasses.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 2, 1951	Oct. 26, 1951	July 1, 1950	Oct. 7, 1950
149.0	149.0	121.1	138.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1926, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.6	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.4	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	116.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	143.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.2	125.8	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	148.3	135.1	141.9	137.0	130.4

Senator Wiley Acts to Launch Probe of Alien Property Office

Assistant Attorney General Harold I. Baynton, director of the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice, has been requested by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin to furnish detailed information on certain personnel matters connected with the OAP's handling of the ten biggest enemy-owned corporations which were vested by the government during the last war.

Senator Wiley is the ranking Republican member of the senate judiciary committee, which has jurisdiction over the affairs of the Office of Alien Property, and his request indicates that he may be planning a senate investigation of the activities of this office. Senator Wiley presently is abroad. He recently has remarked that there "are too many skeletons rattling in too many APC closets" and spoke of the "fantastic empire controlled by this agency."

Action Aftermath of Criticism

His request for information concerning certain of the properties held by the agency is an aftermath of strong criticism voiced by some news columnists of his sponsorship of an amendment to the German peace resolution that would have authorized a court review of the settlement agreement involving the seizure of stock in the General Dyestuff Corporation, which Ernest K. Halbach, president, had placed in trust for his daughters prior to the war.

The senate rejected the amendment as having no place in the German peace resolution after suggestions were made that the proper thing to do would be to consider the Halbach matter in a separate bill.

In his letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Senator Wiley requested the names of all individuals who are serving as officials of each of the ten largest firms still under the jurisdiction of the OAP, and the pay their receive. "This will include the General Aniline & Film Corporation, the Schering Corporation and the General Dyestuff Corporation among others," he said by way of emphasis.

Seeks Data on Compensation

He also wanted to know their total compensation to date by way of salary or other compensation, all the previous capacities in which they have served on behalf of the OAP in the same or other vested corporations and the salaries and fees they received in those capacities.

As to the management of the corporations, the senator wished to know who selects the officers and determines rates of compensation, and whether any effort is made to set a reasonable limit on the number of positions or total compensation that a single individual or single law firm may receive over a period of years.

Finally, he wanted to know whether any effort is made, and if so, how, to make sure that such officers of the vested corporations are placed on a completely equal competitive footing with the general public insofar as subsequent private purchase of the corporations and their assets may be concerned.

Chemical Expansion Projects Get Rapid Tax Write-Offs

Several additional chemical industry expansion projects were contained in the latest listing of tax amortization approvals of the Defense Production Administration announced October 31. The list covered only applications approved prior to the October 18 termination of the sixty-day moratorium on the issuance of certificates.

Most of those contained in the list contained no dollar amount of the cost of the project that is eligible for rapid tax write-off. These are projects in which a portion of the facilities involved was completed or acquired prior to September 23, 1950. In these cases, DPA action is taken in accordance with provisions of the defense production act. Action will be taken later on the remainder of the facilities involved.

The following chemical industry projects were contained in the list:—

Acetone cynohydrin—Rohm & Haas Company Houston, Tex., 60 percent of the cost is eligible for rapid amortization.

Ammonium para tungstate — Molybdenum Corporation of America, York Pa., 70 percent.

Chlorine—Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Natrium, W. Va., 50 percent.

Copper and zinc sulphides—Sierra Copper Company, Copperopolis, Calif., 60 percent of $27,000.

Elemental sulphur—Rayonier, Inc., joint venture Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Soundview Pulp Company, near Powell Park (County), Wyo. 80 percent of $1,314,000.

Ethylene oxide—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Whiting, Ind., 60 percent.

Methyl methacrylate—Rohm & Haas, Bristol, Pa., 60 percent.

Molybdenum oxide—Molybdenum Corporation of America, Washington, Pa., 50 percent.

Oxygen—J. Ernest Stroud & Co., Amarillo, Tex., 50 and 70 percent.

Phosphorus—Monsanto Chemical Company, Monsanto, Tenn., 50 percent.

Sodium phosphates — Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Lawrence, Kans., 50 percent.

Sulphur — Lion Oil Company, Columbia County, Ark., 80 percent of $51,439 and 60 percent of $6,418.

Sulphuric acid—Gulf Oil Corporation, Port Arthur, Tex. 80 percent of $2,318,853.

Tung Nut Price Supports Established for 1951 Crop

The Department of Agriculture announced October 31 that prices to growers of 1951-crop tung nuts will be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at $67.20 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content. Grower-owned tung oil will be supported at 26.5 cents per pound.

Price support for tung nuts is required by congress at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity, under the provisions of the agricultural act of 1949. The support levels announced for the 1951 crop reflect 60 percent of the parity price for tung nuts of $112 a ton as of November 1, 1951, the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year.

The 1951-crop price support program will be implemented through purchase agreements on tung nuts, and purchase agreements and loans on tung oil. Agreements on nuts will be available through January 31, 1952, and the purchase agreements and loans on oil through June 30, 1952.

M. Feron Elected Chairman Of IMC Sulphur Committee

The International Materials Conference has announced that Marcel Feron, a delegate from Belgium, has been elected chairman of the sulphur committee of the conference for the ensuing six months. The chairmanship of the group is for six months terms.

Mr. Feron succeeds Theodore Sweet of the Economic Cooperation Administration, who is the United States delegate on the committee and who has been acting chairman of the group. Mr. Sweet will continue as vice-chairman for another term.

Imported Pig Lead Put Under NPA Allocation

Steps have been taken to assure a wide distribution of imported pig lead, bringing this tonnage within the scope of NPA allocation procedures, the National Production Authority announced October 29. Imported pig lead amounts normally to about one-third of the total available US supply, the agency said.

Under the action, taken in an amendment to M-76, all imported pig lead, as well as the domestic supply of soft pig lead produced by primary refiners, hereafter will be allocated to consumers by NPA. The amendment, which took effect November 1, provides that no person shall accept delivery of soft primary pig lead or imported pig lead for any purpose except in accordance with terms of monthly allocation authorizations issued by NPA.

NPA said an allocation authorization will permit the person to whom it is issued to accept delivery of soft primary pig lead or imported pig lead in a specified amount provided that an order is received by a supplier not later than the fifth day of the month in which delivery is requested. Any person who imports pig lead for resale without change in form shall report to NPA, at least fifteen days before the first day of the month in which the shipment is expected to arrive in the United States or its territories or possessions, the quantity, grade and country of origin of the lead involved.

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid Cutback Orders Postponed Pending Study

The National Production Authority has decided to delay the issuance of its implementing orders cutting back sulphur and sulphuric acid consumption in accordance with the program of the Defense Production Administration, pending further study of the basis on which the cutbacks were decided and how they might affect the consuming industries. The orders will be delayed for not more than thirty days, however, it was stated.

In the meantime, NPA announced that it intends to go ahead with plans for curtailing inventories of sulphur and will issue its order on this phase of the program within a few days. The sulphur restriction order, M-69, presently limits inventories in a calendar quarter to the amount needed to stay within the restricted 100 percent of 1950 base use, unless specifically authorized by NPA to exceed this amount. It has been proposed that this limitation be changed to a flat twenty-five-day supply.

Thirdly, NPA is asking sulphur and sulphuric acid users to comply with the spirit of the proposed limitation orders during the temporary delay to avoid serious disruption of sulphur distribution and its uses in essential defense and defense-supporting programs. The agency said a number of major users have agreed individually to cooperate and thus provide time for a conference to make a study.

Protested by Industry

The delay in issuance of the orders was the direct result of the mounting protests that came from industry following the announcement of the sulphur curtailment program of DPA. Industry representatives on the general chemicals industry advisory committee and the sulphuric acid industry advisory committee complained strongly that they had not been consulted in drawing up the program, and they regarded this as contrary to their understanding as to how the sulphur problem was to be dealt with.

One explanation for this is that under the defense agency set-up there is no provision for industry consultations by DPA. DPA is the policy-making agency in the defense program and NPA is one of the implementing agencies whose chief function is to carry out the policies of DPA. Although both DPA and NPA are headed by the same individual, Manly Fleischmann, and are housed in the same building, they are separate agencies from a functional standpoint.

No DPA Advisory Committees

Because of restrictions in the defense production act that precludes industry committees from participating in policy-

—Continued on page 66

Borden to Build Resorcin Plant in Dominguez, Calif.

Plans to construct a $600,000 resorcin manufacturing plant in Dominguez (Los Angeles County), Calif., one of the largest industrial growth areas in the state, were announced October 30 by William F. Leicester, president of the Borden Company's Chemical Division. Authorization to build the plant has already been granted by the National Production Authority.

Originally NPA had authorized Borden's to build the plant in Tacoma, Wash., but this plan was abandoned when a shortage of essential raw materials developed in that area, Mr. Leicester said. With the shift of the plant site to Dominguez approved by the NPA, Borden's acquired a seven-and-a-half-acre tract from the Stauffer Chemical Company. An outdoor type chemical plant, complete with a combination office building, control laboratory and workshop, will be built on the property. It will occupy about 100,000 square feet of space.

To be the West Coast's first resorcin plant, it will produce at least 1,000,000 pounds of technical grade resorcin annually, under the management of Herbert H. Clarke, jr., a vice-president of the chemical division. In addition, it will produce resin glues for the Southern California furniture and woodworking trade and industrial resins for the plastic molding and compounding industry in the area. Eventually, Borden's will also produce molding compounds at the new plant.

Plaskon Cuts Silicone Alkyd Resins Prices

Prices on silicone alkyd coating resins were cut from 14 percent to 38 percent last week by the Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Company officials predicted that this downward price trend would continue until silicone alkyds eventually compete price-wise with standard organic coating resins.

In an informal talk to a group of editors attending the annual Paint Industries Show, held in Atlantic City, N. J., October 29 to November 3, Carleton Ellis, jr., director of sales for Plaskon, stated that as sales and production volumes for silicone alkyd resins continue to increase, their price will continue to drop. He reminded editors of a similar statement made when his company announced the commercial availability of the resins early this year; and pointed out that just as the most recent price cut justified that earlier price forecast, he felt confident that future sales increases should bear out his prediction of still lower prices.

Hooker Co. Now Producing 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that it now has 1, 2, 4, 5-tetrachlorobenzene available in commercial quantities. To meet increased demand for the product as an intermediate for the manufacture of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, a newly-constructed plant went into production last week.

2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid and derivatives are hormone-type herbicides and are said to be especially effective on woody plants, shrubs, vines, etc. They are reported to act in the same manner as 2, 4-4 weed killers but are said to work faster and to kill woody plants that 2, 4-D will not affect. The Hooker product is a white crysalline solid having a melting point range of 137.5 degrees Centigrade minimum to 139.5 degress Centigrade maximum. It is packaged in flake form and shipped in 200-pound fiber containers at a price of 30 cents per pound, f.o.b. works, Niagara Falls.

Johnson to Head Munitions Board Petroleum Program

Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Johnson has been appointed chief of the office of petroleum programs of the Department of Defense Munitions Board. He will take office January 1 as successor to Rear Admiral Burton Biggs, who has filled the post since early in 1949.

Macy Appointed OIT Head; Anderson Deputy Director

Secreary of Commerce Charles Sawyer last week announced the appointment of Loring K. Macy as director, and Karl L. Anderson as deputy director, of the Office of International Trade. Both appointees have been serving in acting capacities since early this year.

Mr. Macy succeeds R. C. Miller, who was granted leave from the foreign service of the State department in 1949 to become the OIT director, and who has more recently been serving as an adviser on international trade to Secretary Sawyer. At the secretary's request, he will continue to serve as an adviser.

Mr. Macy has held various administrative posts in the agency since its inception in 1945. Earlier he was associated with the Foreign Economic Administration prior to its transfer to the Department of Commerce. In July, 1949, he was appointed deputy director of OIT, and has been serving as acting director since February 7, 1951. Mr. Anderson, formerly chief of the OIT's British Commonwealth division, has been acting as deputy director of the agency, also since February 7, 1951.

Pre-Certification Deadline For Tax Benefits Delayed

Companies that begin construction of new industrial facilities before January 1, 1952, will be permitted to apply for rapid tax amortization without having obtained prior approval of the projects, the Defense Production Administration said October 30. DPA said it is postponing until that date its recently-announced proposal to adopt a system of pre-certification as a requirement for issuance of necessity certificates for tax amortization on new plant construction started after November 1, 1951. Applications now may be submitted within six months after the construction is started.

Binney & Smith Vice Pres.

John M. Hamilton has been elected vice-president of Binney & Smith Company, New York. Mr. Hamilton joined Binney & Smith as a salesman in 1933, and was made assistant sales manager and advertising manager in 1939. In 1946 he became assistant to the president and sales manager of the carbon black division. Last year Mr. Hamilton was named a director of the company and manager of pigment sales. He will combine these assignments with his new duties as vice-president.

Aluminum Products Flow From Warehouse Regulated

The National Production Authority issued an aluminum products warehouse order (M-88) November 1, designed to assure a flow of aluminum foil, powder and other wrought products to distributors in quantities sufficient to replace authorized controlled material orders from warehouse inventories.

Under the order effective immediately, any aluminum distributor may place orders with an aluminum producer for replacement of stock sold during the preceding month to fill authorized controlled material (ACM) orders and orders under NPA directives. He may also replace, up to 5 percent of his total sales from stock during the month, unrated orders from persons who have no authorized production schedule or allotment and who are not entitled to place ACM orders under any other NPA order or regulation.

To replace his stocks, however, the distributor must first obtain an AM (Aluminum-Magnesium) number in the 9000 series from NPA. When the distributor submits a written request to NPA, giving his name, location of his warehouses and his usual source of supply, NPA will assign an AM number to him.

Molybdenum Export Quota Set by 4th Quarter of 1951

An export licensing quota of 1,589,000 pounds of contained molybdenum in the form of molybdenum ores, concentrates, and primary forms has been established for the fourth quarter of 1951, the Office of International Trade announced October 29. In addition, OIT will license 10,000 pounds of molybdenum metal, alloys, scrap, and wire for export in the fourth quarter. In the case of molybdenum wire, licensing will be restricted to 1,500 pounds.

Of the 1,589,000-pound molybdenum quota, 1,463,000 pounds probably will be licensed for export in the form of molybdenum ores and concentrates and such primary forms of molybdenum as molybdic acid and molybdenum salts, including calcium molybdate and molybdic oxide, OIT said. It is anticipated that the balance of the total molybdenum quota will be licensed for export in the form of ferromolybdenum.

Canadian Chemical Appoints J.A. Stenstrom Sales Head

James A. Stenstrom has been appointed sales manager for Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., Canadian affiliate of the Celanese Corporation of America. The Canadian firm, now building a petrochemicals plant in Edmonton, Alberta, will have sales offices in Montreal. Mr. Stenstrom was formerly associated with Canadian-Ingersoll Rand, Ltd.

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US Takes Third Look At Chemical Supplies

The Defense Production Administration has issued the third "List of Basic Materials and Alternates." In commenting on the supply of chemicals, it stated that heavy chemicals essentially have not changed since its last list in September. Among the secondaries, it noted, those that are easing almost balance those that are tightening, with changes partly seasonal. Two more important plastics have eased—phenolic resins and polyvinyl alcohol. All types of synthetic rubber except butyl were said to be steadily improving.

As in previous list, three groupings are employed to represent the supply status of materials. Group 1 are those materials in insufficient supply for essential demand. Group 2 cover products in approximate balance with essential demand, while Group 3 materials are those in fair to good supply. Chemicals were listed as follows:—

Group 1

Acetylene; allethrin; alkyl phenols; alphapicoline; calcium carbide; carbon bisulphide; carbon tetrachloride; chlorine; chloroform; cobalt salts and driers; copper-8-hydroxyquinolinolate; copper chemicals; cyclohexanol; dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane; diphenylamine; ethylene oxide; Freon; hexylresorcinol; hydrofluoric acid; iron oxide yellow; lithium salts; methyl chloride; methylene chloride; naphthalene; naphthenic acid; nickel salts; nicotinic acid; nylon, plastic type; orthophosphoric acid; oxygen; parachlorophenol; paranitrophenol; phenol; phosphate plasticizers; phosphorus; phthalic anhydride; polyethylene resins; polytetrafluorethylene (teflon); pyrethrum; pyridin; quinoline; resorcinol; resorcinol resin; sebacic acid; selenium compounds; styrene; sulphur; sulphuric acid, and thiokol-polymers.

Group 2

Acetic acid; adipic acid; alkyd resins; ammonia, anhydrous; anilin; anthraquinone dyes; barium chemicals; benzene; boric acid; carbon black; cellophane; chrome green; chrome orange; chrome molybdate orange; chrome yellow; cresols and cresylic acids; DDT; etha-

—*Continued on page 102*

California Standard to Build New Synthetic Phenol Plant

Standard Oil of California has announced plans for the construction of a new $4,000,000 synthetic phenol plant at its Richmond, Calif., refinery. The company has already applied to the government for a rapid tax amortization certificate.

If approved, the new unit, which will employ a newly-developed synthesis process in which neither sulphuric acid nor chlorine is used, will be the first plant of its type in the west. Both sulphuric acid and chlorine, which are in scarce supply, are used in present commercial processes for making phenol.. T. S. Peterson, California, Standard president, said that the unit's output will be marketed by Oronite Chemical Company, a subsidiary.

Castor Bean 1951 World Production Down Slightly

World castor bean production in 1951, now estimated at about 480,000 tons, represents a slight decrease from the 1950 level, according to a preliminary estimate based on information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Sharp reductions in Brazil and India, the principal sources of supply, may be nearly offset by a possible increase in production in the Soviet Union and by the castor bean production program initiated this year in the United States.

Nevertheless, world availabilities as far as the United States and world trade in general are concerned are expected to be some 20,000 tons short of last year's supply because of the poor crops in Brazil and India. An all-time high in world castor bean output appears to have been attained in 1948 when an estimated 545,000 tons were produced.

Brazil's production this year is now estimated at around 135,000 tons, the smallest since 1939. Drought seriously affected the harvest in northeast Brazil where over two-thirds of the crop normally is produced. Weather in south Brazil was favorable throughout the season, however, and a good crop reportedly was harvested in that area.

The 1951 crop in India amounted to only 118,720 tons, the lowest outturn since 1942. Decreases from 1950 in acreage and production reportedly occured mainly in Hyderabad, the leading area of production, and were the result of failure of rains in parts of the state.

The Soviet Union ranks third as a producer of castor beans. Prewar production averaged approximately 120,000 tons; output in 1948, according to one unofficial source, was about 55,000 tons. Current data are not available, but production is believed to have increased in 1950 and again in 1951.

The United States has undertaken a program to encourage domestic production of castor beans in order to assure that the supply of castor oil will be sufficient for national defense. No official estimates are available at present but a harvest of approximately 20,000 to 30,000 tons is expected from a planted area of around 84,000 acres under contract on irrigated land in California, Texas, Arizona, and Oklahoma, and on dry land in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Allied Elects Clark to Board

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has elected E. W. Clark to its board of directors to fill a vacancy caused by the recent death of Charles F. Weber. Mr. Clark, who for a number of years was president of the Barrett Division, an Allied subsidiary, has been vice-president of the parent organization since 1941 and treasurer of the concern since February of this year.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Celler committee of the house, which has been investigating the mobilization program from the angle of how it might be giving aid to monopolies or monopolistic practices, had made its first report to the house. In a sense, the report is disappointing as far as congressional investigations go nowadays, because the committee failed to come up with any real dirt. Rather, it contented itself with criticisms here and there in the operations of the program and how they might best be improved—in the committee's opinion.

For instance, the report has quite a bit to say about the employment of "WOC" men (without compensation) in the defense agencies. It couldn't find anything wrong with the WOC's who have been employed—in fact, the committee doesn't know how the defense program could ever have got along without them—but at the same time it doesn't like it, especially if too many of them come from big firms.

"It has discovered no instance where such personnel have conducted themselves with other than the utmost selflessness and honesty," the committee says and, in the next breath, adds:—"...there is a danger that WOC's from the largest concerns will naturally reflect a big business attitude in dealing with the many problems encountered in their duties. Since their frame of reference is often not representative of all segments of industry, sound policy would not place them in a position to dominate the entire mobilization program."

Of more significance, however, is the committee's attitude, as expressed in the report, on the matter of basing point pricing and ceiling regulations of OPS. Although the law requires the OPS to follow the historical practices of an industry in fixing price ceilings, the report hints that Mr. DiSalle should overlook this requirement of law because these are subjects of controversy, both in the courts and congress.

The report recommends therefore that before any regulation which would employ a basing point system, a zone system, a uniform delivered price system, or a form of price leadership is issued, Mr. DiSalle should consult with Attorney General McGrath and get his opinion as to the effect of the issuance of such a regulation on the competitive economy. It also recommends that Mr. DiSalle maintain general liaison with the Attorney General in the promulgation of other pricing orders which may adversely affect the competitive structure of industry.

According to the committee's concept, we need two pricing agencies—one to set the ceilings and the other to say whether it is good for the country or not.

Delaney Committee Plans

The Delaney committee investigating the use of chemicals in foods is going to get right to the roots of the problem when it goes west for field hearings this month. One of its objectives will be to make an on-the-spot inspection of orchards, farms and canneries for first-hand knowledge of the problems of producing, gathering, processing, and marketing fruits and vegetables.

The committee has drawn up a tentative schedule that calls for hearings in Spo-

—*Continued on page 38*

Fertilizer Price Levels Seen Up 4 to 5 Percent This Fall

Fertilizer prices are expected to go up another 4 or 5 percent this fall over levels that prevailed last April, according to the 1952 outlook report on the "Farm Cost Situation" made public last week by the Department of Agriculture. Last April, fertilizer prices were about 6 percent above those in the fall of 1950.

The outlook report also reported on supplies of fertilizers for the 1951-52 season, stating that supplies of nitrogen and potash may each be about 5 percent higher than for the previous year, but supplies of phosphoric acid probably will be about 8 percent less than last year because of the shortages of sulphur and sulphuric acid.

This means that the total quantity of all three nutrients probably will be only slightly higher than for the last crop season. The report outlines the supply situation with respect to the three plant nutrients as follows:—

Nitrogen Supply

Nitrogen—During the 1950-51 season approximately 1,285,000 tons of nitrogen (N) were available for use by farmers. The supply for the coming season is expected to be about 1,350,000 tons, or around 5 percent larger than last year, assuming imports and exports at last year's levels. An increase in industrial demand or change in military requirements could alter this prospective increase.

A combined total of almost 600,000 tons of nitrogen is expected from several new ammonia plants which are scheduled to be under construction during the first half of 1952. Also the Morgantown Ordnance Works is expected to go into production in the first half of 1952. The Morgantown plant may contribute some nitrogen for the 1952 crop. The scheduled construction of new plants cannot be counted on to contribute much nitrogen to either the 1952 or 1953 crops, and the full effect of the expansion will not be felt until the 1955 crop.

Phosphates Situation

Phosphates—The 1950-51 supply of P_2O_5 was about 2,235,000 tons. Some curtailment is expected in production of superphosphate owing to scarcity of sulphur and sulphuric acid. Allowing for such cutbacks and assuming normal ex-

—*Continued on page 102*

Davison Elects Geiger Board Vice-Chairman

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has elected M. G. Geiger, former executive vice-president, to the newly-created position of vice-chairman of the board. R. L. Hockley, previously vice-president for marketing, has been elected executive vice-president to succeed Mr. Geiger.

M. G. Geiger

The company has also increased its number of directors from eleven to fifteen. J. Peter Grace, jr., president and director of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has been elected to one of the vacancies. J. Theodore Wolfe has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. J. Quintal. Mr. Wolfe is executive vice-president and director of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore.

Net income of Davison for the first quarter of the company's fiscal year ended September 30 has been reported at $432,000 after provision for income taxes applicable to the period, and sales were $9,534,000. These figures compare with $305,000 of net income and $7,487,000 sales for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

FTC Defends Opposition To Allied on Morgantown

Denial of lease privileges on the army's Morgantown, W. Va., ammonia plant to Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, was defended by a Federal Trade Commission official October 31 in testimony before the house armed services subcommittee on procurement. Henry Miller, assistant FTC general counsel, told the legislators that leasing of Morgantown to Allied would make it as big as its three chief competitors combined.

Mr. Miller cited a letter from FTC to army undersecretary Archibald S. Alexander, who rejected Allied's bid. The letter stated that Allied, producing approximately 26 percent of the national output, already dominates the synthetic nitrogen industry. Morgantown has a capacity of between 7.5 and 13.6 percent of the national output. Adding Morgantown to Allied's present capacity would make the concern as big as its three largest rivals combined, it said.

The subcommittee is investigating complaints on the army's proposal to lease the facilities to Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore.

Corn Products Elects Two

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has elected James A. Moffett and Robert W. White to the board. Mr. Moffett joined the company in 1935, and has been vice-president since 1949. Mr. White, a member of Robert White Associates, business consultants, holds directorships in the Giant Portland Cement Company and Carolina Giant Cement Company. Prior to 1949 he was secretary of the Union Carbide & Carbon Company.

USDA Sees Pesticide Prices Unchanged in '52

Prices of pesticides in 1952 are expected to continue at about the same level as in 1951, according to the outlook report on farm costs for 1952, issued last week by the Department of Agriculture. Prices of some important pesticides rose sharply at the beginning of the 1951 season, the report notes, and have remained at the higher level throughout the season.

As to the supply picture for 1952, the report had the following to say:—

The supply of pesticides generally has been adequate for the 1951 crop. Production of the preferred pesticides was increased in 1951 substantially above that of 1950. About 25 percent more DDT and 50 percent more benzene hexachloride were produced in 1951 than in 1950. The increase in production of the preferred pesticides served to restore stocks of most pesticidal materials to a more nearly normal position than was the case at the end of the 1950 season. Consumption of pesticides in 1951 appears to have been heavy, although infestations of the boll weevil on cotton and the European corn borer on corn were not so severe as in 1949 or 1950.

Benzene, Chlorine Outlook

Supplies of benzene and chlorine, used in the manufacture of DDT, benzene hex-

—*Continued on page 102*

Eagle-Picher Co. Appoints M. Rea Paul Vice-President

The Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced the appointment of M. Rea Paul as vice-president of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company. Mr. Paul will be in charge of the company's Washington, D. C., office and will direct its government contacts.

During World War II Mr. Paul was chief of the protective coatings bureau of the War Production Board; deputy director, research and development division, synthetic rubber production, and served as chief of operations and contracting officer of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Before joining Eagle-Picher, Mr. Paul was associated with Frederic H. Rahr, Inc., New York color consultants. A noted author and lecturer on the subject of color, Mr. Paul will continue his activities as chairman of committee E-12 of the American Society for Testing Materials, and as a member of ASTM's committee D-1, the Optical Society of America, Inter-Society Color Council and Illuminating Engineering Society.

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ENAMELS, CLEAR VARNISHES
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who want their products to possess Color and Gloss Retention of a quality heretofore unknown in the Paint Industry

We're sorry we couldn't print this advertisement in glowing red — because for us Isostyre marks a red letter day. For, after experimentation, testing and re-testing, we now have Isostyre in commercial production.

We could tell you about gloss and color retention, rapid dry, waterproofness, alcohol and alkali resistance, durability, hard and flexible film — plus the additional amazing properties of our new and exciting advance in chemistry.

But since we couldn't red letter the advertisement — we're being conservative and only listing the characteristics of Isostyre.

The rest is up to your own imagination, and your desire to improve your product.

Read the list carefully— and compare Isostyre to any product you are presently using. Then, if you yourself are interested in using Isostyre — let us know so we can send you further details and samples of Isostyre for your own testing.

We have reason to believe that using Isostyre will enable you to produce coatings of quality never made before in the Paint Industry. After testing Isostyre yourself, we think you'll agree.

* ISOSTYRE (Reg.) is a Styrenated Dehydrated Castor Oil which will provide your products with unique characteristics.

REACTIVITY

Isostyre is non-reactive in the presence of basic pigments such as zinc oxide. Thus zinc oxide may be used in whites without loss of gloss.

STABILITY

Isostyre may be used in all types of enamels without fear of viscosity changes. A point of superiority over other styrenated products.

SPEED OF DRY

A film of Isostyre one mil thick (dry basis) will air dry tack free in 30 minutes, hard dry in 50-60 minutes. Isostyre can be recoated after 2 hours dry without "pick-up".

MINERAL SPIRITS TOLERANCE

Isostyre can be reduced 400% with Mineral Spirits.

DURABILITY

Isostyre has durability approximately equal to that of a medium length alkyd resin.

HARDNESS

Gloss enamels formulated with Isostyre will air dry (in 24 hours) to films of sward hardness of 40.

COLOR RETENTION

Isostyre has been proven superior to other stryrenated oils currently available and is comparable to that of high quality Soya Alkyd and D. C. O. Resins.

USE OF DRIER

Isostyre will dry rapidly in the absence of drier. However, a small amount of Cobalt (0.03%) as naphthenate will effectively improve the dry and correct any tendency to forming a wrinkle film. No other drier should be used.

After extensive testing and with the experience of two years of manufacturing in our Canadian plant— ISOSTYRE is now in commercial production in our recently completed plant at Harrison, New Jersey. It is now available to you in quantity. Please call on us for information and samples—Isostyre will improve your products.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

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FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
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Association Meetings

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel. Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9; research and development section, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 8-10.

American Fair Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 7-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 26-28; eastern scientific section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Chemical Bureau Alumni of War Production Board, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 7.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18, 1952.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-10.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, annual convention, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 13.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, mid-year meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 7.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 30.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, December 6.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, November 14; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 11.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, November 8-9, and TRI Laboratories, Princeton, N. J., November 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 5; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 13-15, 1952.

ADMA Production Meeting Set for Nov. 8-10 in N.Y.

The production and engineering section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will meet November 8 to 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The program on the eighth will be devoted entirely to the subject, "Concepts of Management—Some Human Problems of the Production and Engineering Administrator." The discussion will be led by Ralph M. Hower, professor of business administration; Joseph C. Bailey, associate professor of human relations, and Ben A. Lindberg, associate professor of business administration, all on the faculty of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

A business meeting will open up proceedings on the morning of the ninth, which will be followed by the presentation and discussion of two papers. Earl J. Planty, executive counselor of Johnson & Johnson, will talk on "Analyzing and Development of Myself as an Executive." Stuart Chase, noted economist, will discuss "Human Relationships and Communications Within an Organization." The afternoon will be devoted to a luncheon, plant visit, and discussion at the Hillside, N. J., plant of the Bristol-Myers Company.

Chicago Trade Fair Set

The Chicago International Trade Fair has been announced. The 1952 fair will be held at Chicago's Navy Pier from March 22 to April 6.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: September

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of September. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks Sept. 30 (Pounds)
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,880,000	2,366,000	3,631,000
Babassu oil, crude		3,709,000	6,658,000
refined	2,985,000	2,928,000	955,000
Castor oil, No. 1	3,[illegible],000	4,045,000	[2]20,146,000
No. 3, crude	962,000	2,355,000	[2]6,429,000
Chinawood or tung oil	...	4,064,000	18,556,000
Coconut oil, crude	37,410,000	39,865,000	[2]75,028,000
refined	24,963,000	22,336,000	7,207,000
Cod and codliver oil	177,000	1,059,000	6,723,000
Corn oil, crude	16,189,000	19,473,000	7,601,000
refined	17,242,000	16,593,000	4,050,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	166,505,000	102,211,000	90,010,000
refined	96,085,000	100,550,000	102,715,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[9]	80,000	2,265,000
Fish oil, refined	[9]	1,773,000	993,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	2,158,000	732,000	4,756,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	154,000	523,000	3,115,000
Grease other than wool	46,192,000	41,551,000	110,100,000
Lard, rendered[3]	164,000,000	[4]13,839,000	35,219,000
refined[3]	117,000,000	[5]8,378,000	21,377,000
Linseed oil, raw	57,057,000	46,650,000	635,184,000
refined	19,389,000	22,070,000	35,260,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	...	[8]	[9]
Menhaden oil	15,501,000	3,514,000	47,708,000
Neatsfoot oil	122,000	257,000	1,179,000
Oiticica oil	...	715,000	8,814,000
Olive oil, edible	...	191,000	19,573,000
inedible	...	11,000	249,000
sulphur foots	...	316,000	6,207,000
Palm oil, crude	...	3,381,000	[2]18,152,000
refined	[1] ...	328,000	1,005,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	...	[8]	[8]
refined	[8]	[8]	[8]
Peanut oil, crude	5,440,000	6,315,000	4,366,000
refined	5,749,000	7,159,000	13,423,000
Perilla oil	...	[8]	[8]
Rapeseed oil, crude	...	185,000	1,164,000
refined	...	168,000	1,993,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring oil	799,000	3,219,000	11,931,000
Sesame oil, crude	...	[8]	[8]
refined	...	122,000	227,000
Soybean oil, crude	148,658,000	139,687,000	90,907,000
refined	130,391,000	127,916,000	79,870,000
Sperm oil	...	1,871,000	[2]23,613,000
Tallow, edible	5,800,000	2,991,000	3,630,000
refined	1,110,000	843,000	842,000
inedible	101,627,000	81,215,000	218,630,000
refined	17,292,000	15,969,000	11,363,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	4,913,000	4,408,000	11,823,000
refined	2,520,000	1,787,000	3,160,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	17,109,000	13,356,000	37,475,000
Whale oil	...	[8]	[9]
Wool grease	670,000	[6]	[7]582,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Sept. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal (tons)	250,122	236,624	70,841
hulls (tons)	119,904	115,361	23,457
linters (running bales)	[10]175,473	132,048	[11]94,952
hull fiber (lbs.)	1,606,000	[8]	818,000
motes and grabbots (lbs.)	2,463,000	1,953,000	4,144,000
Soybean cake and meal (tons)	344,147	377,069	35,505
Lecithin (lbs.)	1,401,287	1,296,671	1,946,591
edible soy flour, full fat (tons)	[12]	[13]	[13]
other (tons)	3,985	4,254	847
industrial soy flour (tons)	1,584	1,376	556
Other cake and meal—			
Copra (tons)	10,254	10,688	2,026
Corn germs (tons)	10,715	10,796	850
Flaxseed (tons)	52,000	58,392	25,451
Olive (tons)	...	...	...
Peanuts (tons)	4,535	6,760	1,793
Tung nut (tons)	...	...	...
Other (tons)	3,385	2,902	2,840
Castor beans (tons)	2,340	2,651	533

Secondary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks Sept. 30 (Pounds)
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	14,950,000	13,413,000	14,114,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	755,000	1,257,000	6,886,000
Deodorized oil[12]	28,530,000	12,191,000	9,904,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid base)	284,000	1,163,000	3,134,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—			
Oleic acid	5,297,000	3,039,000	[14]16,922,000
Stearic acid	4,320,000	4,545,000	[15]13,353,000
Other acids	[8] ...	5,081,000	5,081,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[9]	358,000	1,209,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[16]	10,540,000	6,714,000	25,943,000
crude (100% basis)[16]	15,290,000	17,803,000	13,220,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	6,081,000	6,072,000	15,556,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,857,000	2,673,000	6,471,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	44,801,000	41,821,000	15,419,000
Soybean	44,242,000	40,927,000	14,118,000
other	7,298,000	5,521,000	3,137,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,465,000	1,886,000	2,924,000
Fish	1,714,000	1,271,000	5,816,000
Vegetable	[9] ...	492,000	2,009,000
Oleomargarine	85,074,000	[8]	16,461,000
Oleo oil	2,862,000	374,000	1,353,000
Shortening	109,636,000	737,000	97,018,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	3,147,000	2,035,000	[15]5,477,000
Stearin, animal, edible	1,854,000	1,346,000	1,248,000
inedible	1,768,000	1,076,000	2,019,000
vegetable oil, winter	6,454,000	5,872,000	7,686,000
Tall oil, crude	26,238,000	18,735,000	48,259,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	9,388,000	5,503,000	21,043,000
Tallow oil	912,000	675,000	2,421,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	12,017,000	9,348,000	27,542,000
Winterized oil	39,092,000	24,835,000	23,005,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Receipts (Tons)	Crushings (Tons)	Stocks Sept. 30 (Tons)
Castor beans	1,887	4,437	1,505
Copra	23,238	29,539	21,161
Corn germs	20,912	20,779	1,704
Cottonseed	1,053,658	541,257	934,881
Flaxseed	89,723	78,679	102,306
Olives	...	...	...
Peanuts, shelled	4,913	6,716	3,395
unshelled	[17]	[17]	[17]
Soybeans	278,396	441,643	128,217
Tung nuts	...	...	...
Other	4,784	5,458	1,772

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.

[3] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 27,887,000 pounds for September 30, 1951, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

[4] Excludes quantities used in refining. Includes a small quantity denatured or shipped in inedible tanks which cannot be shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[5] Includes a small quantity denatured or shipped in inedible tanks which cannot be shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Held by wool scourers.

[8] Included in "Sperm Oil."

[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[10] Includes 41,471 bales first cut, 117,532 bales second cut, and 16,470 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 602.4; first cut, 583.5; second cut, 613.3; and mill run, 572.9 pounds.

[11] Includes 39,946 bales first cut, 45,817 bales second cut, and 9,219 bales mill run.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] September data include 4,089,000 pounds held by producers.

[14] September data include 9,279,000 pounds held by producers.

[15] September data include 1,775,000 pounds held by producers.

[16] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

[17] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Fats and Oils Prices Seen Lower for '52

Department of Agricultural economists predicted in the annual outlook report for fats and oils during 1952 that prices will average lower than during the crop year just closed because of record supplies in prospect. Their report, delivered at the annual outlook conference during the week of October 29, had the following to say on fats, oils and oilseeds:—

Prices of fats and oils, in general, began the marketing year October 1, 1951, at about the same level as a year earlier. However, last year prices advanced sharply from October, 1950, through February, 1951. No such advance is anticipated this year. Prospective supplies are large enough to maintain consumption and exports at high levels and still increase ending-stocks of most food fats above the relatively low level prevailing on October 1, 1951. Domestic disappearance of fats and oils in the past year was high and is expected to so continue in 1951-52.

"Total experts in the past year were at a record level, totaling 2,173,000 pounds for the eleven-month period, October, 1950—August, 1951, compared with 1,895,000 pounds a year earlier. This included 584,000,000 pounds of lard and 698,000,000 pounds of soybean oil and the oil-equivalent of soybeans and 457,000,000 pounds of inedible tallow and greases. Exports of fats and oils in 1951-52 again will be large.

Domestic Output to Set Record

"On the basis of October 1 crop estimates and other indications, the total domestic output of fats and oils in the year which began October 1, 1951, will be at a record level of about 12,800,000,000 pounds compared with an estimate of nearly 12,400,000,000 pounds a year earlier (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts for crushing abroad). A decline in output of linseed

—Continued on page 37

Textile Research Institute Meeting Slated Nov. 8-10

The Textile Research Institute will hold its twenty-second annual meeting November 8 to 10 at the Statler hotel, New York.

The meeting will get under way with a technical session on the morning of the eighth. George S. Buck, jr., technical director of the National Cotton Council, will discuss "An Analysis of the Consumer Qualities of Cotton:—Implications for Research." Werner von Bergen, director of research for Forstmann Woolen Company, and James H. Wakelin, director of research of the Textile Research Institute, will follow with a talk entitled, "The properties of Apparel Wools as Affected by the Processes of Worsted Manufacture."

G. K. Lake, director of research of Pepperell Manufacturing Company, will lead off the afternoon's activities with a paper on the "Properties of Fabrics Made from Several Synthetic Fibers and Their Impact on the Textile Industry." Linton G. Ray, jr., of the rayon department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., will talk on the "Role of the Synthetic Fibers in the Textile Industry of the Future."

On the morning of the ninth there will be a general session which will take the form of a symposium entitled, "Impacts of Research in the Textile Industry." Papers to be presented are the following:—

"Position of the Textile Industry in Relation to Research and Development," Richard D. Wells, director of research, Bates Manufacturing Company.

"Blending of Cotton by Fineness Determination and Other Applications of Research in Mill Operation," Walter Regnery, president, Joanna Cotton Mills Company.

"Technical Problems of the Textile Industry," Kenneth Fox, vice-president and technical director, Burlington Mills Corporation.

"The Research Laboratory Pays Dividends," Russell B. Newton, president, Dan River Mills.

The institute's luncheon will take place at 1 p.m. on November 9. Speaker will be Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, who will discuss "Building Our National Scientific Capital to Yield Applied Research Interest for Industry in the Future." The tenth will be devoted to an open house at the institute's laboratories at Princeton, N. J. Exhibits will be shown on November 8 and 9 at the Statler.

British '52 Fair May 5-16

The 1952 British Industries Fair will be held in London and Birmingham, England, May 5 to 16. The fair will occupy three exhibit halls, Earle's Court and Olympia in London, and Castle Bromwich in Birmingham.

ONE OF COUNTLESS MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS WHO NEED

Sulfaquinoxaline

In an Ever-growing Market, Coccidiosis Remedies Based on Sulfaquinoxaline Enjoy Outstanding Advantages

EXCLUSIVE Sulfaquinoxaline is the ONLY product for the *prevention or control of coccidiosis outbreaks* caused by *any one* or *any combination of the seven most damaging species* of coccidia found in chickens or turkeys. It also checks immediate mortality in acute fowl cholera in chickens, turkeys, and pheasants.

EFFECTIVE Proved effective in millions upon millions of birds, Sulfaquinoxaline has reduced coccidiosis deaths from more than 20 per cent to approximately 2 per cent or less. *Sulfaquinoxaline protection enables the poultry farmer to bring more birds to healthy maturity and thus more meat to market than ever before.*

ECONOMICAL Published data show Sulfaquinoxaline-treated birds weigh 2/10 lb. more and eat 1/10 lb. less feed per pound of gain, than untreated birds.

SAFE Sulfaquinoxaline does not interfere with egg production or hatchability. Nor does it produce other undesirable side effects when used according to directions.

WELL KNOWN An extensive, aggressive advertising campaign in major mass-circulation farm media and poultry journals is hammering home the Sulfaquinoxaline story all year 'round.

SULFAQUINOXALINE is supplied to manufacturers as a light-tan, practically odorless powder, 325 mesh, suitable for the formulation of solutions, soluble powders or tablets. Write today for technical details on how to formulate a profitable anticoccidiosis remedy based on Sulfaquinoxaline.

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MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

acia (see Gum, arabic).
enaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
etaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
anks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
etaldol (see Aldol)
etanilide tech. tbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62
etic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
etoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
ib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
etoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
ib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
etoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
ib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
etone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
etonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
etophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
etophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
ech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
etyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
etyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
id, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic fib dms. works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic resub. bbls fb 2.10 —
tech., bbls. frt equald lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.80 8.20
Benzoic, tech, bbls, dms, 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 143.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 96.75 - —
USP ½¢ per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Cassello, dms. frt. allc lb 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb 28½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb 27½- —
kgs. lb 28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher
USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb 27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 - —
smaller lots lb 28½- —
kgs lb 29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb 25½- —
kgs lb 26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20½
double dist., dms lb. .20¾- .22
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1250- .1375
double dist., dms lb. .1300- .1425
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l. frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .68 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Digiycolic, bgs. works lb .14 —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb 34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb 1.67 —
Folic, bots, fib. cns. kilo or more gram 3.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb .15 .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma dry ground, bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib dms. lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 .33
dms. lb. .16 —
kgs. lb. .18 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.10 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works tanks, works lb .24 .25
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 —

Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., Kansas City or W. Va. 100% basis lb 085 —
Hypophosphorous, purif. 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.33
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
J, bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .3950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF 85% cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2210- .2260
water white, dms lb. .2510- .2560
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½- 80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99% dms lb. .24½- .25¼
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms, works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3 amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma) (2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7 sulphonic (see Acid, F)
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.35
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic)
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .17¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms, bbl lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .150 - .16¼
10,000 lbs., works lb. .1615- .16¼
smaller lots, works lb. .1715- .17¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	dj.js.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises				
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .29 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.90
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾- .91½
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - .92¼
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
single dist., dms lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16
single-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .15½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .18¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .73 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .11 - .12¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .12¾- .14
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —

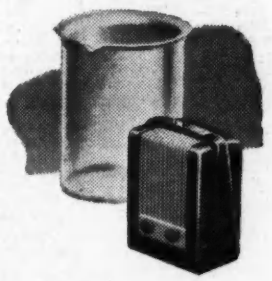
Acid, toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 76.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.02 - 2.04
powd., bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.08
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.),
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
tech. dms. works, frt. equald. lb. 45 50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼- .32¼
tanks, works lb. .20¼- .30
Cetyl, NF, tib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

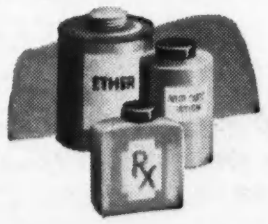
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00½- 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04½- 1.10½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .96 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. 1.04 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .61½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.03 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.07 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 20.93 -21.00$
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.00 -21.09½
tanks, same basis gal. 20.84 -20.86½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 22.08 -22.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 22.12 -22.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 21.96 -21.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incs., c.l., dlvd gal. .5225- .5400
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .5640- .5900
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- .4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾- .59
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61 - .64
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - .47
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade dms. gal 1.33 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works frt. alld. lb. 1.16 - —

For Perfumes or Plastics...



Food Products or Pharmaceuticals



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Ethyl Alcohol

Regardless of the uses to which you put Ethyl Alcohol—*or the quantities required*—you can always bank on the purity and uniformity of this Publicker product.

Furnished in 188 proof, 190 proof and Anhydrous, and you can be assured of prompt attention to your order!

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RETURN
your steel drums
PROMPTLY
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C.P.S. is a service confined exclusively to the pick-up of empty returnable containers at the dumper . . . for immediate return to the filler. C.P.S. is designed to cope with the steel drum emergency. This unique service offers:

1 PROMPT PICK-UP

2 NO "MINIMUM" QUANTITIES; one drum or a truckload

3 NO TAGGING BY THE DUMPER

4 CAREFUL HANDLING & INSPECTION SERVICE

5 EXPEDITING of RETURNABLE CREDITS

We invite Your Inquiries

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P. O. BOX 108, LINDEN, N. J.
LINDEN 3-4470

Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works ... lb. 42.50 - —
90% dms., works ..... lb. 38.25 - —
solution 20% dms. 100 lb lots works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works ..... gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine kgs ..... lb 25 - 35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .... lb. 3.50 - 4.65
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt alld .... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls, frt alld, lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% flb dms, works frt alld lb 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. lb .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 —
Acetate bots ..... kilo. 350.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33

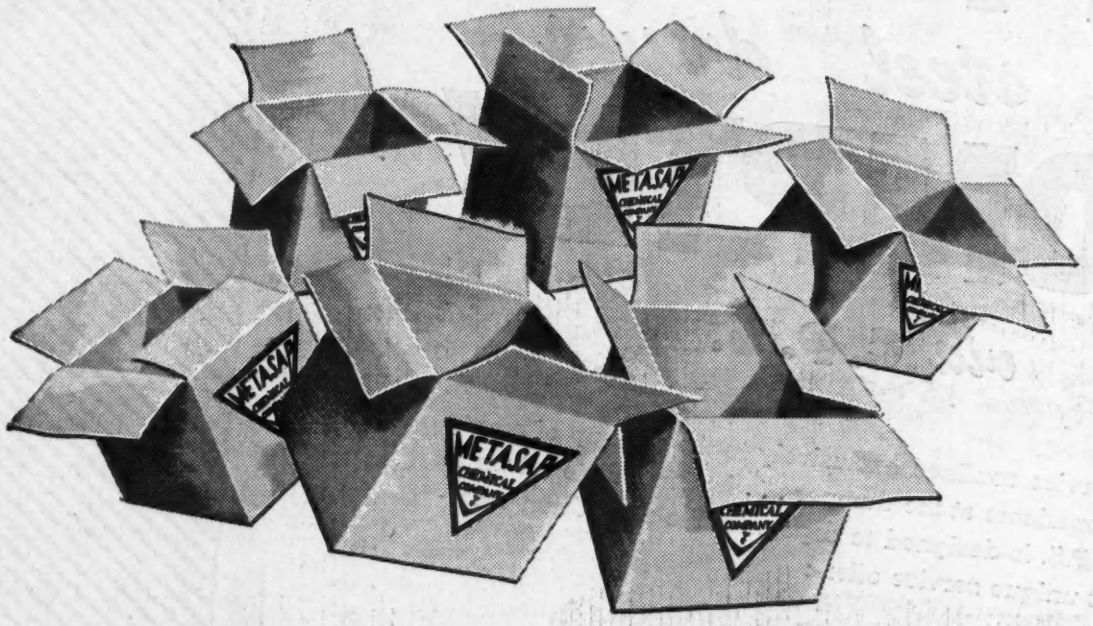
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l. works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0360- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech. anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys works lb. .09½- —
c.l. works lb 10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. dlvd ..... lb .17 —

Aluminum, hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .. lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots frt. alld. lb. .13 - .19
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. allo .. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. allod ..... lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1¢ of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt. alld ... lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms ... lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms .. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. 60 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.60 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous fertilizer tanks, works ton 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 ... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ... lb 19 - 19½
3 ... lb 21 - 21½
4 ... lb 16 - 19½
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works anhyd basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal gray bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.60 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 6.25 —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .45 - —
benzoate USP dms kgs 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb 80 —
smaller lots, frt., alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF bbls .... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works .... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 81.02 - —
domestic, bgs, western works, ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l. works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms .... lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .... lb .06½ - —
Salicylate NF dms, kgs .... lb 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate bbls, dms works lb .18 - 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., basis 100% works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.98
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld., lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots .... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).



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PAINT MAKERS are using Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates, which provide a wide range of gelling properties, to solve pigment suspension problems, increase the viscosity of vehicles, and produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

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PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS find Metasap Calcium and Zinc Stearates afford superior internal lubrication when added to molding compounds—resulting in improved preforms and finished products, and longer mold life.

RUBBER PROCESSORS find Metasap Aluminum Stearate prevents sticking of uncured and processed stock, and provides an excellent mold lubricant.

LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS are using Metasap Stearates to achieve anhydrous greases of high stability—the *right* grease for *every* grease job.

And producers in many other industries—such as the COSMETIC, PAPER, TEXTILE, and CONSTRUCTION FIELDS—are employing Metasap Stearates to help step up output, promote economies and improve products.

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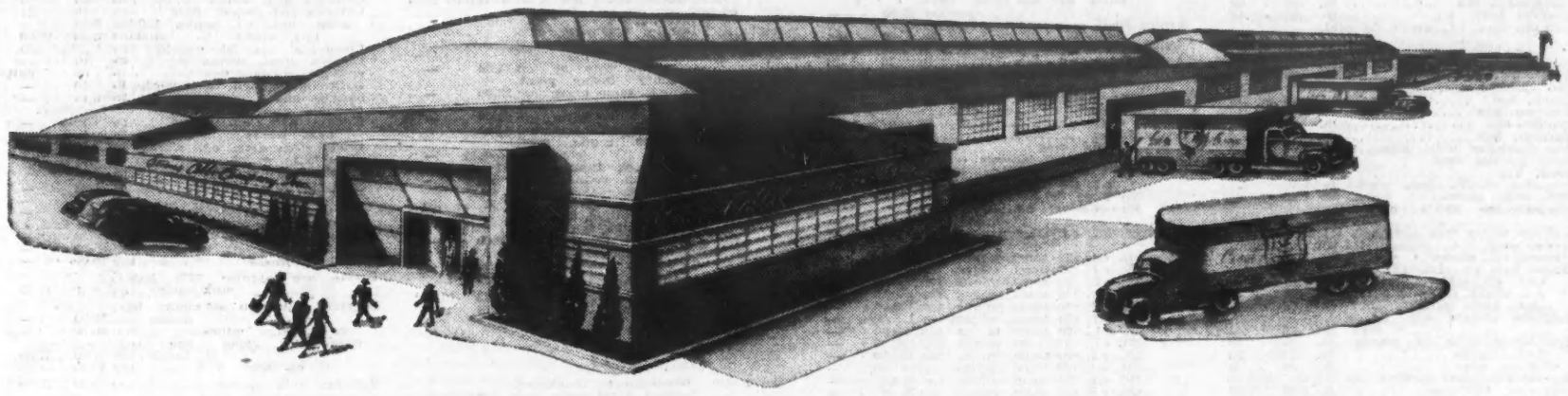

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Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate dms lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l. works frt alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt ums frt alld lb. .39 —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .50 - .55
Czech, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb 24 .25
Seed, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene 80-85%, bbls. works lb 1.10 —
90%, bbls. works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .25¾- .50
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz. 23.40 -23.90

Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb .40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb .50 .53
Asbestine (see talc substitutes)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 150 50 —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 101 50 —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo ship pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 37 00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial 42 - —
10,000 units vial 80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —

Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .30 .33
Chloride, NF cryst., dms lb. .19 .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .15 —
Hydrate crystals, bgs lb. .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd. bbls., works lb. .19 —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 —
Sulphide dms. c.l. works ton 55 00 —
l.c.l. works ton 70 00 —
Baryte ore approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9 40 - 12 50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95 75% ngs mines ton 20 00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37 60 -37 85
ex-whse. N. Y ton. 53 45 -61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .45 - .50
root, bls lb. .45 .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots, ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .78
tech. cbys, dms lb. .50 .55
Benzal chloride cbys, works lb. .22 .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs, dms, c.l., works, gamma unit lb .02 .0225
t.c.l. works, unit lb. .0210- .0235
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms, c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¼- —
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine ums lb 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 .35
Chicago district gal. .30 .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride cbys, frt. equald, lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ .23½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ .24½
Peroxide, pure, 50% ctns, works, lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate USP, t.f.c., cns, dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride (see cbys), c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher
Cinnamate cns lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms, works lb. 80 —
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, lib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb tots lb 1.25 -
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst, bots gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, lxs, ton lots lb 2.23 - —
Nitrate cryst., dms lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, lib. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.30 - —
Subgallate, NF, lib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, lib. dms lb 3.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l. lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price 15c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs, c.l. works lb. .0740 - —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .1215 - —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bgs, ctns, t.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

ISCO
MINERALS
International
CHEMICALS
something old...
something new
Caustic Potash (KOH)
Solid fused, granular, flake and broken—all 90%
Liquid clarified—45%
Special low chloride grade, iron free—45 to 50% active liquid.
Isco American Selected Walnut
Carbonate of Potash (K_2CO_3)
liquid —47 to 48%
hydrated—83 to 85%
calcined —98 to 100%
• FERRIC CHLORIDE
• LIQUID CHLORINE
• MURIATE OF POTASH
• SULFATE OF POTASH
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS
International Minerals and Chemical Corporation—an old name in the potash field—is newly embarked on an expansion program to supply a variety of potash products to the chemical industry.
International now manufactures and markets the Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash and other related chemicals made at Niagara Falls and bearing the Isco brand name—an old and well recognized by-word for quality and dependability.
Innis, Speiden & Co.—a recent acquisition of International's—have manufactured Isco brand products for over a century, and bring to International the facilities and know-how so necessary to meet every industrial requirement.
POTASH DIVISION
& CHEMICAL CORPORATION
20 NO. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6, ILL.
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL PLANT TO SERVE INDUSTRY

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. 08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls. lb. .25 - .30
root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black indian hemp root bls lb .50 - .58
Blanc fixe dry by product, bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 68½% bbls c.l. works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon. bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .18 - .19½
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N. O., E. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine bbls. same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.50 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls. same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda C.P bronze bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors dlvd prices ½c higher Ala, Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport, 1¼c.) Miss N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1½c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 —
Meal, raw 4½% ammon 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.72.50 - —
steamed, works, E lb.72.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech anhydrous bgs. c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk c.l works ton 67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N Y or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.88.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N Y or Chi ton 83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 62.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N Y or Chi ton 106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N Y or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $13 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, ens lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 .85
Broomtop bls lb .30 .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs., c.l., works lb 12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. 0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 04¼ 15¼
l.c.l., works lb 04½ - 15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb 04½ .17
l.c.l. works lb 04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb. 06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
raw, American bgs., same basis lb. 06¼ .06½
Turkey type bgs. same basis lb 06½ 06¾
Vandyke bbls works lb 11 —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz 35 —
Sulphate NF cns., 100 ozs. oz 27 .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries bgs lb 80 .90

Burdock root bls lb .22 .26
Butadiene, cyls refinery lb .22 —
tanks, same basis lb. 11½- .12½
Butane, indust, tanks group 3 gal. .05 —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾ .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 .29
synthetic normal dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .59 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½- .43¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide lars lb 5.00 5.33
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate 50-lb ctns., l.c.l. f.o.b. N Y frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine natural, USP, crys., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.80 —
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
manufacturers bleached bls lb .70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more work: gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit, .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, work unit 05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit 05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms c.l whse works frt alld or 98 lbs. or over lb 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 12 - .13

How close are you to Carteret, N.J.?

Carteret is a main distribution center for Dow Caustic Soda!

Dow's distribution facilities are conveniently located to serve you with dependable caustic soda delivery! Dow caustic soda solution is shipped from bulk tank terminals in Carteret, New Jersey and Charleston, South Carolina. Caustic soda solid, flake and ground flake are shipped from terminals in Port Newark, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois and Charleston, South Carolina. Dow caustic soda production is shipped to these distribution centers from three large plants—in Michigan, Texas and California. For superior service and nationwide distribution facilities . . . look to Dow for dependable caustic soda delivery!

wherever you are... you're close to
DOW CAUSTIC SODA

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New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Atlanta • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto 1, Canada

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Hardwood

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton. 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works frt. equald ton. 25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40% tank cars ton. 10.50 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 - 69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms .. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .59 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms. ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... oz. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¼- .26¼

Calcium nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton. 95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs. ..... lb. .73 - .90
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots .. lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.75 - 5.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.65
Caramel coloring NF bbls ... gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Carbazole 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 -
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. 8.60 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. 9.10 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. 10.60 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. 10.69 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A., cs. lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. ... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore type, cs. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs. ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.65
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .37 - .38
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .37 - .40
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .39½- .41½
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .35½- .35¼
rennet-precip bgs. 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .33¾- .35½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. 22¼- —
dm 'o's same basis lb 24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. ... lb. .14 - .14½
longstick ..... lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .14½- .15
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .16½- .17
broken, bls ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .24 - .25
broken, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .24
unscraped, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .24
broken bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Saigon, broken, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls. ..... lb. .52 - .53
Buds, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .35
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 250.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .32
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs. lb. .50 - .70
Roman, cs. ..... lb. .75 - .90
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works ..... lb. .17 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ..... ton. 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 46.00 - —

You're on the *Right Course* with Dependable PX Plasticizers!

The jobs for plastics are growing—and growing *tougher*—every day! The military, for example, is using dozens of new products made of versatile vinyl plastics—products which must take a regular diet of heat, cold, abrasion or constant flexing.

To a large degree it's the *plasticizer* that makes these articles so durable and useful. That's why manufacturers demand plasticizers of uniform maximum quality . . . an advantage they're assured of when they specify Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers.

As a basic and integrated producer of coal chemicals—benzene, xylene, pyridine and phthalic anhydride, to name just a few—we're able to control and maintain the high quality of our plasticizers from coal to finished product. And that means better performance and ease of use in your formulations.

Whether you're considering plasticizers—or the basic products of our other integrated divisions—remember that the Pittsburgh name and trademark stand first and foremost for *reliability*.

PX-104 ____ DiButyl Phthalate
PX-108 ____ DilsoOctyl Phthalate
PX-138 ____ DiOctyl Phthalate
PX-208 ____ DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-404 ____ DiButyl Sebacate
PX-408 ____ DilsoOctyl Sebacate
PX-658 ____ TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate
PX-917 ____ TriCresyl Phosphate

W&D 3888 D

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

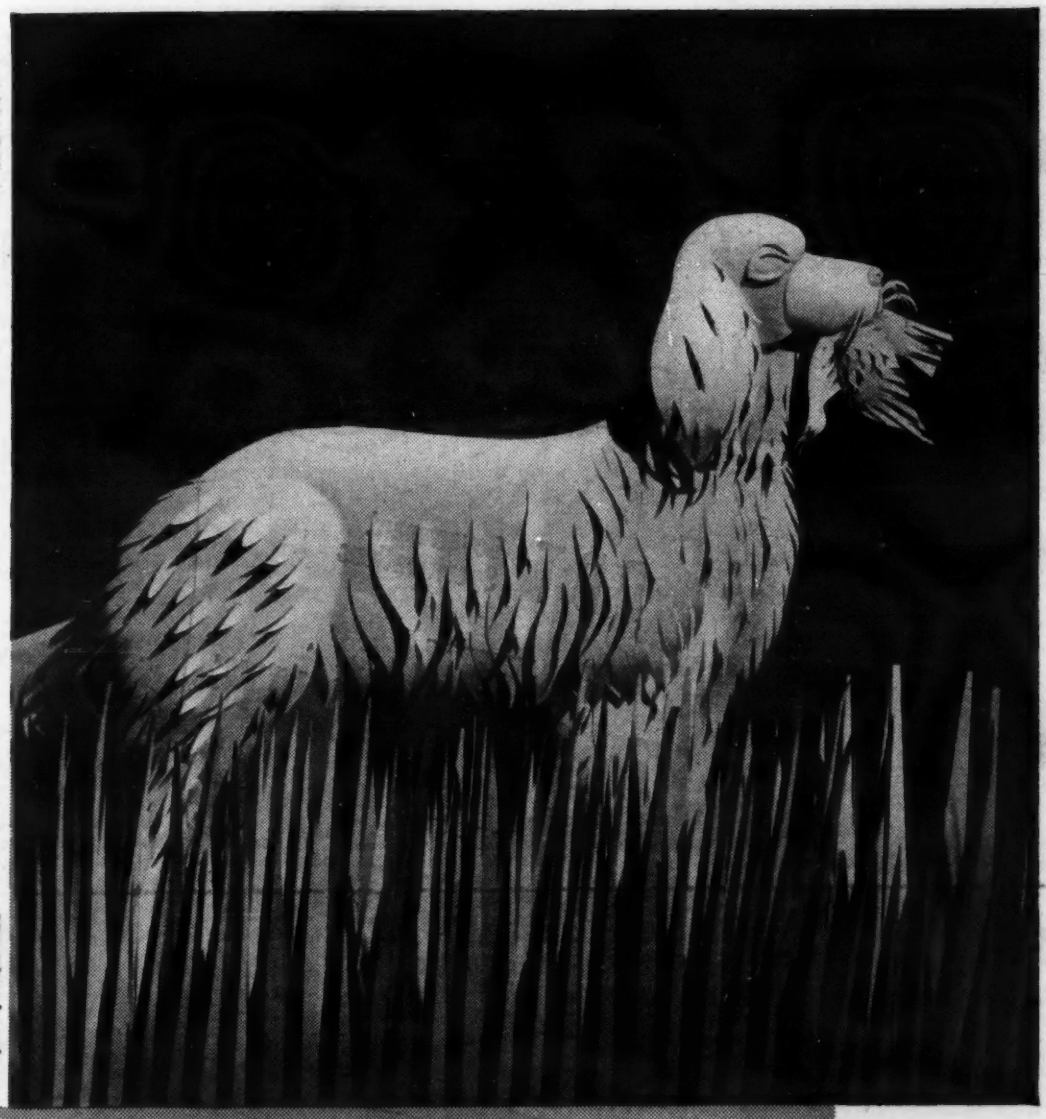
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs c.l works South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb .0543- —
tanks, works lb .0425- .0440
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb 75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l. works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb 70 75
refined dms., c.l., works lb. 75 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .80 .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l lb. .60 - —
l.c.l lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20% tins, pails, works lb. 17.50 -18.50
40% tins, pails, works lb. 36.00 -37.00
50% tins, pails, works lb. 40.00 -50.00
75% tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4% tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14% tins, pails, works lb. 11.50 -13.00
25% tins, pails, works lb. 50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l. bots lb. 1.50 —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Chloride, fib, dms., same basis lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms. same basis lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Chromium acetate powd. 22% Cr bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½% bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green see Green chrome)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Oleate solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow see Yellow chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.99
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst cns. 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.08
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms lb 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .27 - .27½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.75 - 8.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton. 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton. 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton. 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton. 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port long ton. 44.00 -46.00
imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton. 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton. 11.00 - —
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton. 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 -11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 56.00 -60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .60 - .62
Zanzibar, bls lb. .62 - .63
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .75 - .90
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, cruce, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15½- .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co. kgs lb 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms lb. .28½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb 1.22½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz 15.00 —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz 11.75 —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs lb .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .54 - —
Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs oz 13.25 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz 11.85 —
Phosphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz 10.25 —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs oz 10.75 —
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver)
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue root, bls lb .17 .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns oz 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

Colocynth pulp bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb .22 .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate cns dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate tech. cryst bbls works lb 25¼ —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom
Quinolinalate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate precip dms. frt alld lb 27½ -
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50

Charcoal, Pinewood—Cream of Tartar

Copper sulphate, tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst. gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 185.00 - —
Pacific ports ton. 180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot lb. .11 - .11½
futures lb. .10¾- .11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash 32-34% potash bgs. dlvd unit-ton 1 75 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton. 83.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.95 - 3.20
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Grapeshell root, bls lb .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd. bbls. 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls. kgs lb .35 .36
imported, kgs lb. .32 - —



Dog captured by smoke-gun

HANDLED WITH CARE

attention to quality in NIALK* chemicals persists even to the selection of containers which will most assuredly safeguard quality in transit

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Creosote—Dimethyl Sulphate

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .186 —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 .33
Carbonate, NF bots., cbys lb. 2.80 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .53
powd., cs. lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .21½ - .22
Iranian, bgs lb. .21½ - .22
Morocean, bgs lb. .22 - .22½

Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertiliser mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts f.o.b. 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .37¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .35¾ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 .31
tanks, works lb. .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .55

DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral, less 2% tfa, bbls lb. .21 .22
over 2% tfa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.61 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.34 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 2.00 - —

Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61¼ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylaniline, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.30 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials - vial. .334 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd frt. lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾ - .43
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41¼ - .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¾
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
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DDT Government Specifications

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works basis 100% lb .32 —
Dimethylaniln dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 -
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniln dms., frt. equald lb .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb .20 - —
purified, dms lb .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb .18 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb .19 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb .17 - —
Dinitrophenol obls lb .24 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms lb .10 - —
refd., dms lb .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms, c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41½ - .44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42½ - .45¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .53 - —
Dioxan, dms c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs, c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam dist., dms, c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .83 - —
Diphenyl obls, c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms, c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin dms, ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops cs lb. 45 .47
mass, cs lb 90 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 13, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext D&C No. 1 cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .53 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb 1.09 - —
299 Black F conc lb 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet 8 lb 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc, 150% lb 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW conc lb 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E double lb .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc 150% lb 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml cryst lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.65 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.35 - —

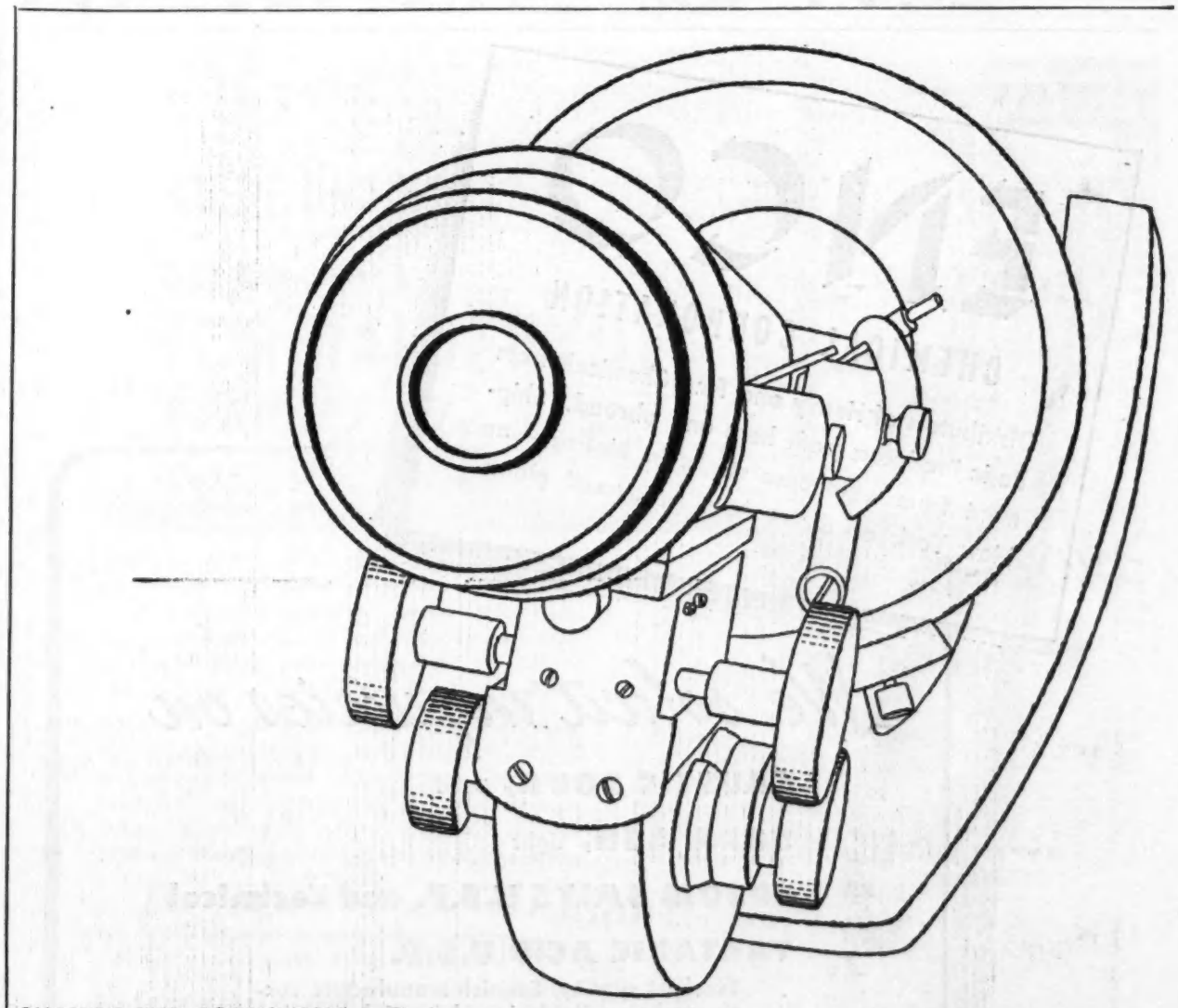
Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 —
978 Sulphogens carbon HCF grains lb .32 —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb 1.68 - —
double paste lb 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown FGN, lb. 2.21 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.16 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers works.
Black blue No. 550 lb .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers works.
Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black basic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb 1.55 - —
Brown Bismarck, R, conc lb .86 - —
Chrysodine R, extra lb .60 - —
Y, extra lb .64 - —
Fuchsine conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, T, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —



CHANGE THE FOCUS AND *sharpen* THE IMAGE

Almost everyone at one time or another has the urge to examine more sharply the pattern of his objectives.

For us in the service of industry, this is a vital, continuing obligation. Regularly for more than eighty years Mallinckrodt has tried to sharpen the focus on this one objective: *to provide industry with the finest chemicals that skill, progressive research and modern resources can produce.*

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ORGANIC INTERMEDIATES • INORGANIC CHEMICALS • CHEMICALS FOR ELECTRONIC USES • METALLIC SOAPS • ANALYTICAL REAGENTS • PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble—Fusel Oil

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 Nom.

Egg albumen (see Albumen).

Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40

Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25

Elm bark grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 42.85 - —

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 160 grams gram. .80 - .80

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst USP 150.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 -35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½

Ether, nitrous, cone., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms. frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- .16
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73

Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47

Butyrate, bots. gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .90 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24

Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
l.c.l., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works lb. .55 - —

Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).

Ethylanilin, dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83

Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - .11
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)

Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —

Monobutylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Monoethylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether, dms. c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms lb. .35 - .42½

Ethylethanolammes, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —

Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 7.30 - —
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25

Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11

Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15

Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00

Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 -12.50

Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
light, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs, afloat lb. .22 - .23
Syrian, bgs lb. .20 - .21

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
Tunisian, bgs lb. .06½- .07

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)

Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)

Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)

Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95

Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 33.50 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 - 3.25

Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 135.00 - —

Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —

Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2 grd. bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine ton. 38.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 —

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 36.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs c.l ton. 30.00 -40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28

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Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid No. 1 bxs., l.c.l lb. .43 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.55
standards, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 7.75 - 8.50
root, African, bls lb. .32½ - .33
Cochin unbleached, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .63 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs
Glycerin crude saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .41½ - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .54¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½ - .54⅝
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½ - .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅜ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾ - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅜ - —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots oz. 23.50 - 24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 - 21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - 13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride photo, bots. oz. 13.00 - 14.00
USP IX bots oz. 14.50 - 15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 85-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .05½ - —
house lb. .06½ - .06¾
white, choice lb. .09¼ - .09½
yellow lb. .06¾ - .07
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, color content 46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.); El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see Pr.)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls, works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF bots, cbys lb 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd. cs lb 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
powdered, USP bbls lb. .21 - .22
Gum, asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose bgs 23,000 lbs or more, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3 bgs lb. 17½ - 19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb 27 - 28
CNE, bgs lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½ - 13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb 24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb 26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb 40 - 41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb 23 - .25
dust, bgs lb 08 - .10
E, bgs lb 14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. 13½ - .14½
nubs and chips bgs lb 06 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. 13½ - .14½
unscraped bgs lb 11 - .12
nubs and chips bgs lb 10 - .11
pale, chips bgs lb 14 - 16
nubs bgs lb 22 - 26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No 2, bgs lb 23 - 25
No. 3, bgs lb 09½ - 11
dust, bgs lb 09½ - 11
seeds, bgs lb. 12½ - 13½
Gum, elemi, cns lb. .24 - .28
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, fll., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½ - —
wood-rosin type dms c.l. dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .17½ - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No 2 bgs lb 35 - 37
No 3 bgs lb 31 - 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½ - .32¼
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum (liftings cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O)
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha bgs lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs lb 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs lb 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb .06 - —

Production of high quality, properly bonded plywoods requires, above all, reliable resin adhesives. The specific use of the plywood determines whether a resorcinol-, phenol-, melamine- or urea-formaldehyde resin is most suitable. All of these resins require exacting formulation with chemicals of dependable uniformity and purity.

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Gypsum—Laurel Leaves

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.42.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .39 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms. 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.75 -13.95
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydranges root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib cans, works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - .26¼
Hydrogen peroxide, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 7.90 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb 60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 - 4.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb .28 - 28¼
Indol CP bots lb.17.50 -31.00
Inositol dms., dlvd lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP bots., kgs lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms. kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.85 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 7.10 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor 28 bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb .16 - —
djns. lb .17 - —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots. lb.12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut. 42° Be (100% basis) tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. fb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs. lb. .90 - .95
Resinate (4% Fe, dms. frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .53 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb 25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½ - .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½ - 28¼
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb .90 - .93
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs lb .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .06 - .15
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .65

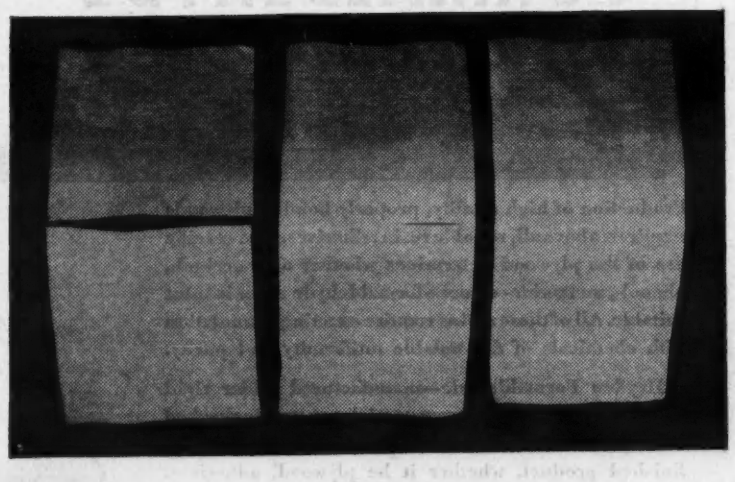
K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber, dms. lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fiber, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Kava Kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .0925 - .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .17 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .11½ - .12

"lead"-stabilized house paints have sustained flexibility



Three paint films (typical commercial formulations) exposed to accelerated weathering for the same period, and each bent over a 1/32-inch mandrel. White lead content, left to right, is 0.0%, 12.5%, and 35.0%. The vehicle in each case was identical.

Another positive demonstration of the superior flexibility of white lead house paints over other types was recently conducted at the request of the White Lead Technical Committee of Lead Industries Association. The results, shown here, confirm those of other standard test methods, which consistently have indicated that the greater plasticity and stability of paints containing white lead result in a more flexible, longer lasting film.

"Lead" *stabilizes* paint by providing a means of capturing destructive acidic compounds as they form during the normal weathering of the vehicle. Left alone, these compounds soften the film, thus greatly shorten its life. In lead pigment paints they are immobilized, through their reaction with the pigment, to form useful, stable, insoluble lead salts in the film.

"Lead" *plasticizes* paint by forming spiney, interlocking (felted) lead soaps through reaction with the vehicle. These compounds are ideal plasticizers, allowing the film to adhere closely to surfaces, yet expand and contract under stress without cracking.

In short, "lead" paints provide a *strong* film that gets *stronger* with initial weathering . . . stays intact *longer* than other types.

For the formulation of these three test specimens, for test procedure, or for any information relative to the importance and use of white-lead pigment in house paints, write: *Lead Industries Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.*

"LEAD" LENGTHENS THE LIFE OF PAINT BECAUSE:

It Stabilizes . . .
neutralizes acidic compounds resulting from the decomposition of the vehicle—prevents the film from becoming soft or liquefying.

It Plasticizes . . .
forms lead soaps which increase film flexibility.

It Strengthens . . .
flexible, spiney lead soap particles mechanically reinforce the film and increase elastic strength.

It Resists Water . . .
paint films with an optimum lead pigment content absorb only a small fraction as much water as they otherwise would.

It Limits Oil Penetration . . .
more of the vehicle remains in the film where it is needed; less is absorbed in the substrate.

It Improves Appearance . . .
by controlling chalking and inhibiting mildew.

Visit our booth No. 35 at the Sixteenth Annual Paint Industries' Show, October 31 through November 3, for the complete story of "lead" in better paint formulations.

D1084

Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .33 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .33 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., fret alld on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .28¾ Nom.
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ Nom.
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .43 Nom.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb .39 —
Iodide, NF V. jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms.lb. .35 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb. .19 - —
St. Louis lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .37½- —
300 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Oxide, fused, bbls lb. .24 —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld, lb. .2155- .2157
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2255- .2257
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .2280- .2355
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2380- .2455
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .2305- .2380
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2405- .2480
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.. lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .48½- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .53 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate;
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.. lb. .15¾- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached c.l., same basis.lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works..ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton. 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ton. 10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton. 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Redick, Fla. ton. 16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs.
McNeil, Tex. ton. 16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 55-92%, dms lb. 6.15 6.45
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton. 67.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton. 67.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls. works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms..lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750- .079
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0850- .089
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort, leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots, kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.12
West Indian, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.13
broken, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .33 - .34¼
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloustershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton. 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30

"Hole in the dike!"

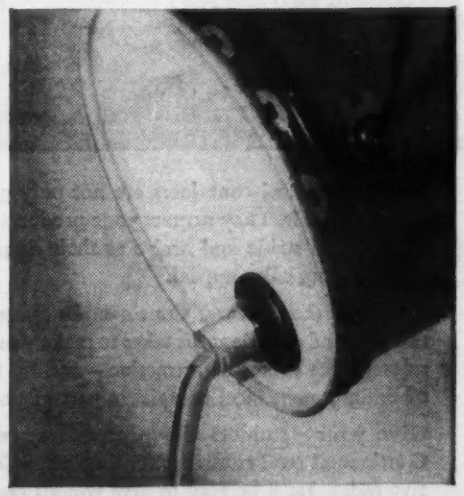
Legend praises the courage of the little Dutch boy who plugged a leak in the dike with his arm until help arrived.

Every closure in dispensing containers is a potential hole in the dike . . . a hole that demands a perfect plug to stop leakage from evaporation, corrosion, mishandling.

That's why FlexSpout®, a new leak-proof and tamperproof sealing spout for containers, is already being used by the hundreds of thousands. FlexSpout is a joint development of Shell and the facilities of Rieke Metal Products Corporation.

FlexSpout, made of polyethylene resin, combines all three desirable features of the ideal chemical closure . . . a flexible "pull-out" spout; a strong, leakproof, tamperproof closure; and a remarkable resistance to chemical attack. FlexSpout is now a feature of Shell Chemical 1- and 5-gallon containers, and its use has spread throughout the packaging industry.

The FlexSpout closure is another example of Shell's search for better Service . . . for the users of industrial chemicals.



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

EASTERN DIVISION: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
WESTERN DIVISION: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

LOS ANGELES • HOUSTON • ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO
DETROIT • BOSTON • CLEVELAND • NEWARK

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Mica, Wet-Grd., Rubber

Magnesium hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb 46 47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ -
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb 75 -
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb 48 .50
bulky and super grades 2c. per lb higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l., d'vd., lb. .37 -
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .38 -
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1¼c higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate bbls lb .33¼ -
Arsenate bgs lb .12 12¼
Borate tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .21 -
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 -
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 -
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.36 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ -
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ -
Metal, cs., d'vd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ -
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ -
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ -
precip., dms lb. .24½ -
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 -
ton lots lb. .43 -
less tons lb. .44 -
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., d'vd. S. E. ton.70.00 -
t.c.l., d'vd., S.E. ton.77.00 -
feed grade 80% bgs., d'vd., S E lb .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs. c.l., d'vd. S.E. ton.81.00 -
t.c.l., d'vd. S. E. ton.88.00 -
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼ -
Mangrove bark 2 Africa 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.82.50 -
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol com'l dms. works lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .32 - .33
Chilean, bls. lb. .23 - .24
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls. lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine ngs. ton lots, works lb .33 -
500 lbs. or more, works lb .33½ -
less 500 lbs. works lb 38½ -
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 9.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb.10.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. .5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate)
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., d'vd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
t.c.l., d'vd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, d'vd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin dms. frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
t.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., works. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., d'vd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., d'vd. zone 1. lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Penn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c per gal higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .66½ - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - .12
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. d'vd lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. d'vd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb. .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 2.25 - —
Methylal, refined 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., d'vd. lb. .16¼ - —
t.c.l., d'vd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, d'vd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., d'vd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, d'vd. E lb. .11½ - .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., d'vd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
t.c.l., d'vd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, d'vd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.30
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., d'vd lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., d'vd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, d'vd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., d'vd lb. 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., d'vd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint, plastic, 10# mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ —

CONTINENTAL STEEL CONTAINERS

are built to take it!

Continental steel containers are not only good looking, but are built to take it. They protect your products en route, take rough handling in stride and arrive at their destination bright, tight, and beaming sales appeal.

Here's another feature: Continental's master lithographers have the skill and experience it takes to make your trademark and sales message the center of attraction—and by faithful reproduction of design, make steel containers part of your package "family."

Give your products the protection and sales appeal of a Continental steel container. Call on your Continental representative today. He'll be glad to give you all the facts you need.

"F" Style cans, too. Continental makes a complete line in every size from ½ pint to one gallon.

You can't beat Continental as a dependable source of supply!

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING
100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Eastern Division: 100 East 42nd Street, New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 3 • Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .43
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .33 - .33½
New Orleans gal. .30 - —
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.s., frt. alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.s., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .68 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07½- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 77.00 - —
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 45.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0623- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .11 - .15
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.23 - —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 13.23 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bbls., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .86½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-80 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms. t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms. dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Nux vomica, Aleppo bgs lb. 36 - —
Chinese bgs lb. 32 - —
Ceylon bgs lb. 31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .56 - .57
splits, bgs lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .58 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed bots lb. 100 00 130.00
Anilin (see Al.
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 30-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 12.75 -15.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.45 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms, works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .36 - .42
white, dms lb. .36 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 9.00 -11.15
rectified, cns lb. 9.50 -13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).

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STATE _____

Oil, Caraway—Oil, Tung

Oil, caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.05	- 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	58.00	-70.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3600	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3650	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.3860	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3910	- —
tanks	lb.	.3735	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3760	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3810	- —
tanks	lb.	.3635	- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4550	- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.32	Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3375	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3425	- —
tanks	lb.	.3275	- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3525	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3575	- —
tanks	lb.	.3425	- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.3350	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3400	- —
tanks	lb.	.3250	- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.18	- .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	280.00	-340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	30.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.35	- 2.40
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.60
Java type, cns	lb.	.95	- 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	3.35	- 4.00
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.14	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.13	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.14½	- .14¾
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15½	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02½	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks	lb.	.18¾	- —
Costus, bots	oz.	19.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, Texas	lb.	.13¾	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04¼	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02	- —
salad, dms	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.60	- 7.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	6.25	- 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
70-75%, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Oil, fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.15	- .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13½	- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.20	- —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	7.00	- 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	22.50	-26.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	24.00	-30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	21.00	-24.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.85
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.13	- .15
extra, winter strained, dms.	lb.	.16	- .16½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.16½	- .18½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Oil, juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
38-40%, ester, cns	lb.	6.25	- 7.10
40-42%, ester, cns	lb.	6.50	- 9.00
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.55	- 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	8.10	- 8.60
West Indian, cns	lb.	8.05	- 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	-15.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.1940	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- .20½
tankcars	lb.	.1840	- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1870	- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.00	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	8.50	- 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.12	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1810	- —
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1910	- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1690	- —
tanks	lb.	.15½	- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.25	Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.37	- .38
20°, dms.	lb.	.36	- .37
30°, dms	lb.	.34	- .35
Neroli, NF, French bots	lb.	115.00	-195.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —
Niaouli, cns	lb.	1.95	3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.27	- .27½
tankcars	lb.	.25	- .25½
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.23	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.25	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	No stocks.	
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.20	- 2.30
foots, dms	lb.	.18	- .18½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	223.00	- —
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.20½	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.35	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	13.00	-23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.15¾	- —
refined, dms	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks	lb.	.18¾	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.60	- 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.60	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½	- —
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.95½	- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.24	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice bran, clarif., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-52.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.10
USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Rue, bots	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-23.50
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	13.00	-15.90
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	- 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	11.50	-14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.13	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1810	- —
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1910	- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1690	- —
tanks	lb.	.15½	- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- 1.25
natural (brazilian use dis ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, works	gal	.30	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.13	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06½	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.03	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1773	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1818	- .1868
tanks	lb.	.1698	- —
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1673	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1723	- .1773
tanks	lb.	.1573	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.16¾	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.10	- 7.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1830	- .1880
tankcars	lb.	.1720	- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1710	- .1760
tankcars	lb.	.16	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 5.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .07¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼	- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.13¾	- .15
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.60	- 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545	- —
whse.	lb.	.0655	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South	gal.	.67	- —
whse, N.Y.C.	gal.	.77	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.95	- 3.75
white, cns	lb.	2.25	- 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.38½	- .39
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	- —
tanks	lb.	.39	- —

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

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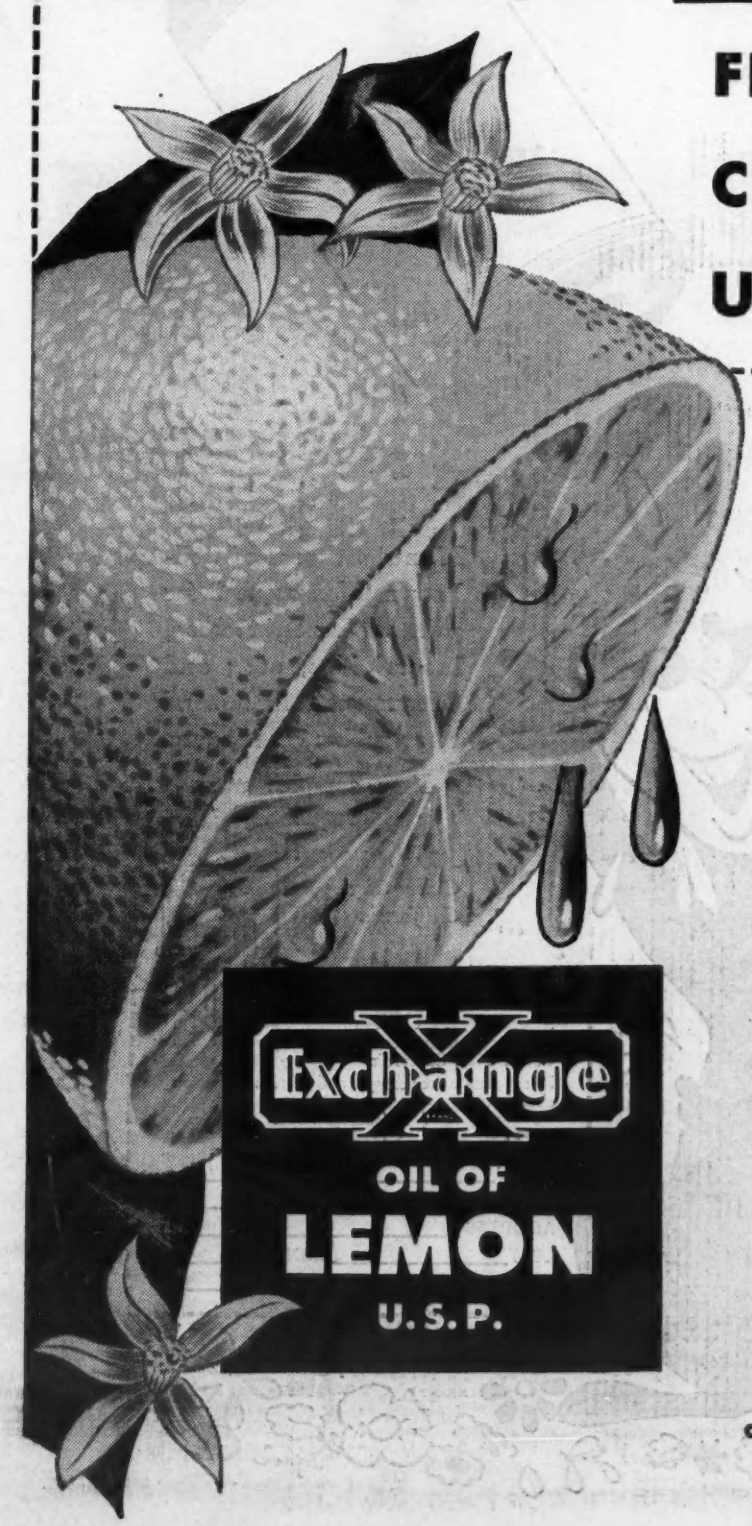

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Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:

Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns.- dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 25.00 - 32.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 22.00 - 26.00
Java, cns. lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 - 13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½ - .57½
t.c.l., same basis gal. 60½ - .62½
65-75 vis., dms. same basis, gal. .55½ - .58½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ - .63½
NF, 60-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - .59½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .65½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .71½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .76
t.c.l., same basis gal. .78½ - .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms. c.l., same basis, gal. .75½ - .78
t.c.l., same basis gal. .81½ - .83
345-353 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
t.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 - 14.50
Southern, cns. lb. 3.25 - 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 18.00 - 30.00
extra, bots. lb. 25.00 - 40.00
Madagascar bots. lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .18½ - —
Olivine, aggregate c.l. mines ton 1.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd. USP cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium sithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.85 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and W. L. & at Miss. R., includ. Davenport Penn. and N. C. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss. N. & S. C. Penn. Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2490 - .2492
Molybdated, obls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½ - .19
Portuguese bgs lb. 15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .30
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls, bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, d m s. works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloreparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Orthocresol, pure, 39 C. non-ret., dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .198 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret ams., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ - .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼ - .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline cns lb. 84 - 93
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .39 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, t.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Oualaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.20 - 5.50

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots, works frt adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, bgs lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidine ams. works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms. frt. adjusted lb. 17.80 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Paracresol, 98% dms. dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms. works, 50 gals. or more gal 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755 - —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770 - —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0809 - —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, tech., powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½ - —
works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .13 - —
works lb. .15½ - —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .18½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½ - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½ - —
works lb. .12½ - —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½ - —
1,000 lbs., N. Y delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½ - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.c. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾ - —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Paranitroanilin dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .46½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .29
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene kgs. frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms. works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled. dms works lb 2.30 - 2.80
tech., retd., dms., same basis lb 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., same basis. lb. .42 - —

Oil, Turkey Red—Penicillin, Procaine

Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .53 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .49
powder bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
t.c.l. same basis lb .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton. 84.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF powd. bbls lb 2.95 - 2.96
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
250,000 units vl. 15½ - —
500,000 units vl 28 - —
1,000,000 units vl .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½ - —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —

STOP TERMITES with Monsanto DDT, used as a soil toxicant

STOP MOTHS with Monsanto para-Dichlorobenzene

STOP MOLD in soap wrappers with Monsanto Santobrite

STOP WOOD BORERS check powder-post beetles and other wood borers by treating wood with Monsanto Penta

Make the most of your pesticidal chemicals

Insecticidal chemical supplies currently are in short supply and the outlook for supplies in the immediate future is not promising. Often, you can stretch your stock of these chemicals by substituting less scarce materials for those more difficult to obtain in out-of-the-ordinary applications. For example: DDT, well-known for its effectiveness in household sprays and in controlling farm pests, is being suggested for use against termites when employed in a 5% oil solution and applied as a ground toxicant.

For information on the broad uses of Monsanto insecticidal and herbicidal chemicals, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS to control weeds, insects and other pests

INSECTICIDES
Nifos* T (Tetraethyl-Pyrophosphate, Technical)
ortho-Dichlorobenzene (Commercial Grade)
Niran* (Parathion)
Santobane* (DDT)
Santochlor* (para-Dichlorobenzene)

FUNGICIDES
Copper 8* Quinolinolate
Santobrite* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen* 1 (ortho-Benzyl-parachlorophenol, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Biolite*

HERBICIDES
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
Santobrite (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Sodium Trichloroacetate

ODORANTS
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. (Synthetic)
Santomask*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Penicillin, Sodium—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots, 100,000 units		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.80
Pentachlorophenol dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.13	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot, ex whse.	lb.	1.67	—
Nov. delivery, bgs	lb.	1.62	—
Dec. delivery, bgs	lb.	1.58	—
Dec. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.49	—
Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.46	—
March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.43	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	.44
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Mississippi sports, bgs., source,	lb.	.30	.31
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.56	.60
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
White, bgs	lb.	2.55	2.60
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb	80	90

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅝
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07¼	.07½
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅛	.07¼
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.05⅝	.05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90

Petroleum, crude, at wells, Montana,	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No 3	gal.	.1025	—

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks, N. J. or N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D C	gal.	.19½	—
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.12	.145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-58° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles.	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.153	—
San Francisco	gal.	.153	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-65% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium USP, dms	lb	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms, c.l., frt alld, E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic dms, c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¼
tar, distilled, dms, c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.54	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.50	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb. lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.80	—
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.67½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs. works	lb	1.75	—
CP, bots., works	lb	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms, works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb	.27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			

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4. Controlled evaporation — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

5. Solvency — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

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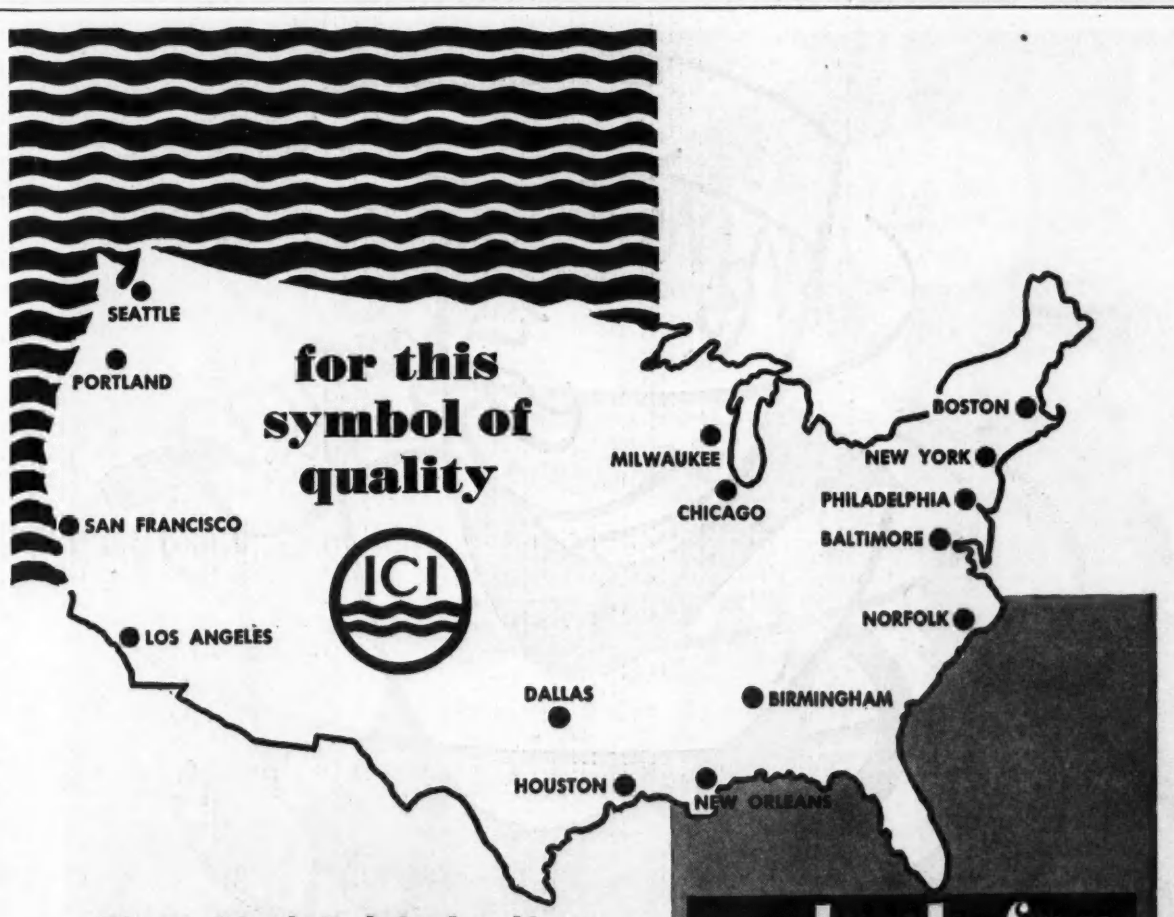
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ..ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns lb. .30 - .37
dms c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms. export lb 33¼ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs. kilo.13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .37
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36½- .38
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37 - .41½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .35½- .36½
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. 34 - .35
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .65 - .90
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Czech, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Polish, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP crys., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - .37
Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls. dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27
gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms lb 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms. works lb .24 —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., bbls lb .21 - —
powd., bbls lb .25 - —
Potassium muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms. works lb .24¾ .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb 13 13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots lb. 22½- —
smaller quantities lb .23 - —
kegs lb .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 4.55
l.c.l. 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs 5.25 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.20 —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs 4.85 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Potassium silicate, solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .725
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55



These Stock Points Are Your Assurance of Quality Materials . . . When You Want Them, Where You Want Them

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SODIUM NITRITE
UREA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
AMMONIUM CARBONATE
BLEACHING POWDER (Stabilized)
PERCHLORETHYLENE
SODIUM PERBORATE
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS

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Supplying ICI Heavy Chemicals to American Industry

Procaine Hydrochloride—Rosemary Leaves

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.25 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract.lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms. lb 3.30 3.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs.lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls.lb. .40 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89¼- 1.04½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works.lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .12½- —
Quebracho extract, ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $3 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.218.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs.lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis.lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon (iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coal tar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works.lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works. lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works.lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs, works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls.lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs.lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs. lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works.lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works.lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works.lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works.lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works.lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works.lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works.lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, etns.lb. 3.94 - —
Watchung, bbls.lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb. .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works.lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.lb. 3.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.lb.48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls.lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs.lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls.lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd. kilo.125.00 —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.125.00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls.lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls.lb 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls.lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls.lb. .06 - .06½

Follow through

"To get distance," an old pro once told us, "you've got to follow through."

We think that makes good sense in business, too. So we're not content just serving our customers' day-to-day needs. Our Market Research Department, for instance, looks ahead . . . studies their growing needs . . . and we expand to meet them.

That's why we can take care of our customers of record with soda ash in times of long or short supply.

We'd like to plan on establishing you as a customer of record. Why not follow through with an inquiry *now* — and find out the long-range advantages of dealing with a reliable source of supply?

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
WYANDOTTE, MICH.
Offices in Principal Cities

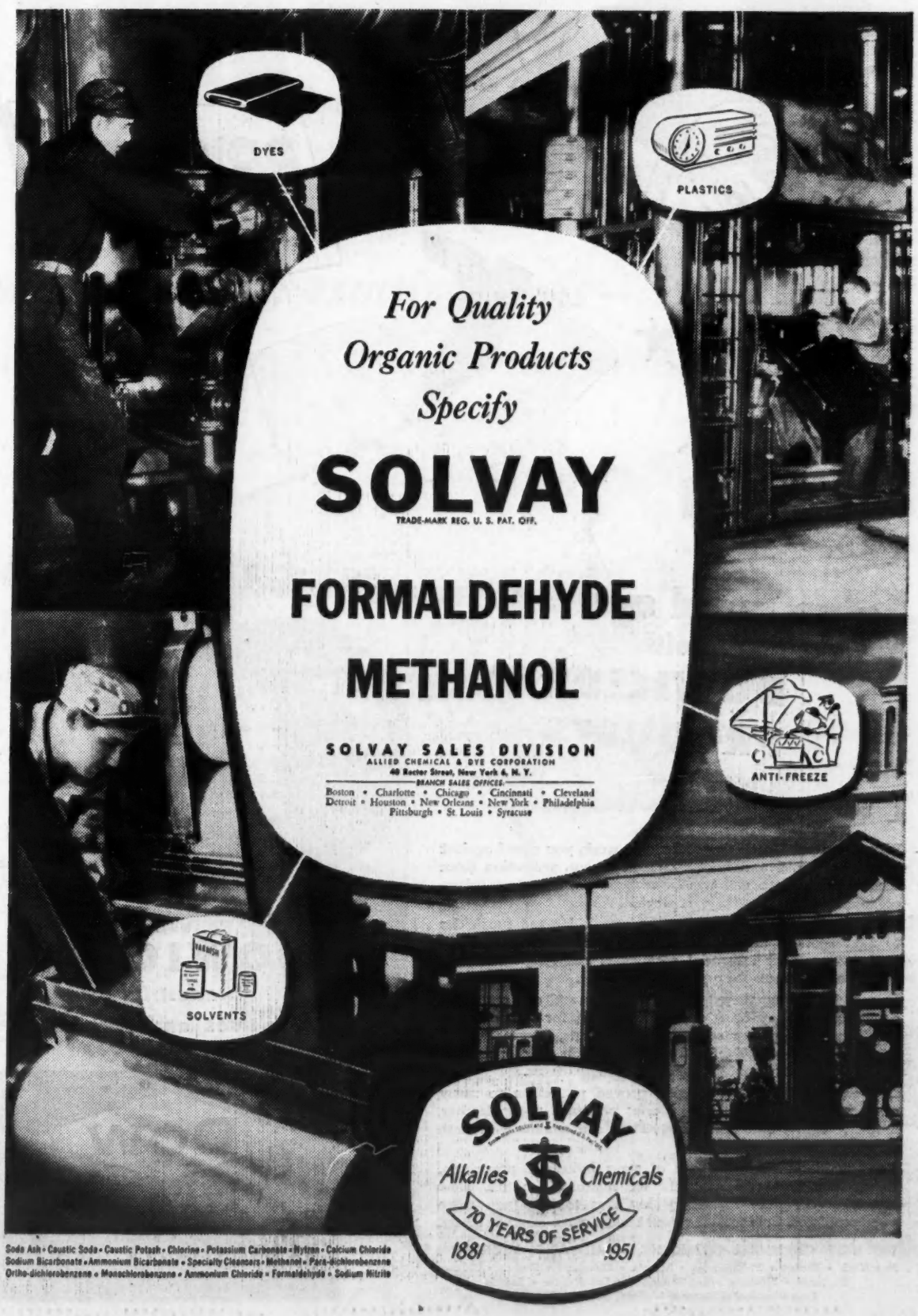
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
N, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.05
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.15 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Rotenone CP bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works ..... lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms..... gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms..... gram. .03½- .04
Ryania 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.... lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls..... lb .65 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls..... lb. .80 - 1.05
Spanish, USP, tins..... lb.23.50 -27.00
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. 14 - .14½
Cyprus, bls..... lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls..... lb. .63 - .64
Greek, fancy bls ..... lb No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls..... lb. .75 - .80
European, bls..... lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls..... lb. .13½- .14
Sago flour, refined, bgs..... lb. .09¼- —
unrefined, bgs..... lb. .0735- —
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin ctns ..... lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs..... lb 1.05 - —
fib. dms..... lb 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons..... 100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran. dms ..... lb 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd. dms lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns..kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 2.75 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls..... lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls..... lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..... lb. .35 - .40
select, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls..... lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls..... lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns ... lb 1.95 2.20
powd. cns. ..... lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., divd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls..... lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs..... lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls..... lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., cns..... lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..... lb. .26 - .30
natural, bgs..... lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .56 - .57
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .54 - .55
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .52 - .53
TN, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..... lb. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .79¾- —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .79⅞- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .56½- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .57⅛- —
500 oz. lots..... oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots..... oz. .58⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls..... lb. .65 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls..... lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls..... lb. .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs..... lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .27 .31
crushed bls. bbls..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points... 100 lbs. 4.55 5.05
Sal bgs., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda time USP dms lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms. ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works .... lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls. works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .41½- —
Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms. works lb. .13½ .15¼
solution, dms. works ... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10¾- .11⅛
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs 2.65 3.83
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms..... lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP dms lb .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .83 - 1.10
smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate monobasic, 8-oz. tins. 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case works lb 16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots lb 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., divd.... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .83 - .85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Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde • Sodium Nitrite

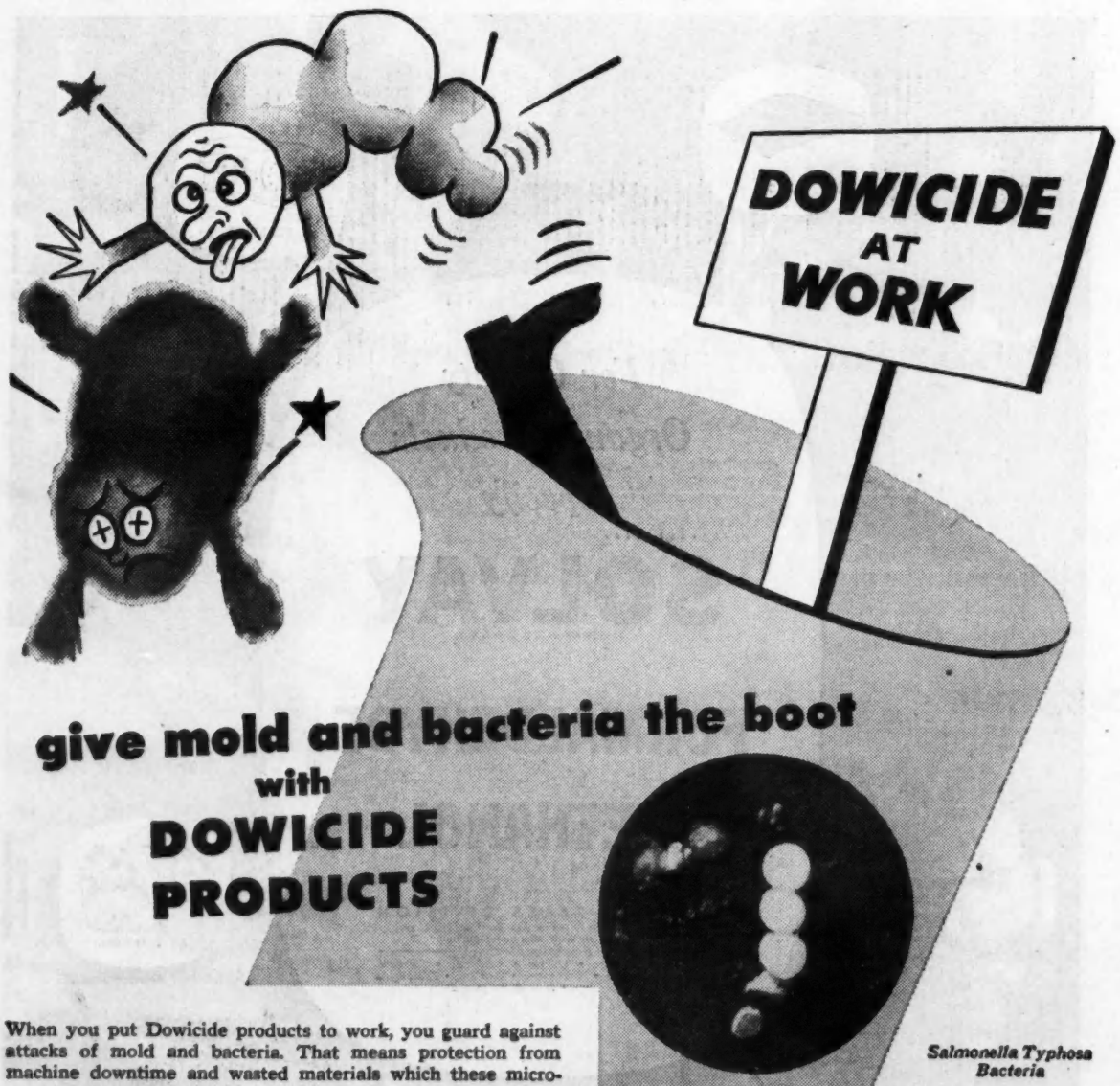
Sodium Glutamate, Monobasic—Sorbitol, Solution, Regular

Sodium glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, divd. lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb. 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb 2.60 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —

Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 - 129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works. lb .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate,, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
imp 100-lb bgs c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse. ton. 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots to. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- 22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate dibasic anhydr., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20¼

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots to. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
terric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; towa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls), also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan. Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton. 19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
solid, bgs. works ton. 55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate obls. works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
tech. annyd. bgs. c.l. works. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 los. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms. works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. bgs., divd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., divd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb .17 —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —



give mold and bacteria the boot
with
DOWICIDE
PRODUCTS

Salmonella Typhosa
Bacteria

When you put Dowicide products to work, you guard against attacks of mold and bacteria. That means protection from machine downtime and wasted materials which these microorganisms cause, once they get started.

In all, fourteen different industrial germicides and fungicides to fight spoilage are available from Dow. Used alone or in combination, Dow industrial germicides and fungicides bring microbial control to many varied industries.

In metal working, they keep cutting oils and coolants from going "sour." They bring a plus value, too, for such oils and emulsions gain greater service life. In paints, Dowicide products prolong the shelf life of water types, in addition to preventing unsightly mold growth on painted surfaces.

Dowicide products are bringing proved protection to many other industries, too. These include: pulp and paper, leather, lumber, textile, and petroleum. They are available in both oil and water-soluble types.

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Germicides and Fungicides

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CHEMICALS
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AND AGRICULTURE

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Designed to meet your most exacting needs—

Uniform Quality . . . . Widespread Availability
Controlled Evaporation
Economical in Use . . . . Dependable Supply

Completely compatible—Each blends well with the next higher or lower boiling product, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots.

All Sovasols are manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. All are white in color and all pass pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and color stable.

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Performance tells the story.

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Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Soybean Meal—Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 74.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb 1.60 —
White, bls. lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel, flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste, dms., works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.07 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .06½
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs lb 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more, gram .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials, vial .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns, dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz 32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz 1.00 - —

Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¼- .22¼
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼- .23¼
tanks, works lb. .20 - .21
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.50 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .11 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short ton. 138.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 135.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore, unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J., unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla., unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
imported, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l. works ton. 35.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. lb. 28.00 -35.00
Talc, dom., fibrous, N.Y., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs. c.l. mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, delv'd lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .09 - —
fancy lb. .09¼- —
special lb. .07⅞- —
No. 1 lb. .07 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .07¾- .08¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon, herb, bgs lb. .45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .63
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

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For Flat Paints

AROFLAT 3050-P40
Non-phthalic, non-castor, modified alkyd resin solution (non-penetrating).

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Non-phthalic, non-castor resin solution with excellent leafing, leaf retention, and package stability.

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ESTER GUM B-M Solution

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Non-phthalic, non-castor, fast-drying alkyd.

For Architectural Enamels

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Non-phthalic, non-castor resin solution.

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Fast-bodying, high melting point resin for use with soft oils to produce color-retentive films such as tin deco and other industrial types where maleics are commonly used.

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Modified phenolic.

For Industrial Lacquers

AROCHEM 547
Modified condensate for use where modified maleics are commonly used.

U.S.I. has developed these special resins to help protective coatings manufacturers ease shortages of such important materials as phthalic alkyds, modified maleics, modified phenolics, and castor oil resins. For full technical information about any of these new resins, write or phone U.S.I. today.

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Thallium metal, divd ..... lb. 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., divd ..... lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib dms ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, annyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams ..... kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams ..... kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots ..... 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .22
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, annyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal ..... lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls ..... lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l. divd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., divd E ..... lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride ens works lb 7 00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ½c higher; Pac coast c.l. divd., t.c.l. ex whse ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works ..... lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs ..... lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. 32¾- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. 26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md ..... gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. 30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. 33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb. 4.00 4.50
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works ..... lb. .25 - —
less than ton lots, works ..... lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .64½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms. c.l. works. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
divd. E ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
divd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
divd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichoine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys. works, frt adjusted lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .39 - .38¼
tanks, divd ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms works c.l lb 38 - —
l.c.l same basis lb 39 - —
tanks same basis lb 37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine dms. c.l., works lb. 47½ - —
t.c.l works lb. 48 - —
tanks lb. 46 - —
Trimethylamine 25% 40% dms. c.l., works frt equald 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l works frt equald 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .43 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double grd. ogs. c.l. works lb 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs ..... lb. .13½- .14
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .70 - —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works. gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ..... gal. .98 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. 70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs ..... lb 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs ..... lb 1.85 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..... ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works. lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 88.00 - 90.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 69.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns. contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work ..... lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.35 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots ..... lb 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate 55-gal dms., c.l., works lb .19 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks works. lb .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —

Viosterol—Yellow Cadmium Lithopone

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .026 —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 · —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 · —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 · —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 · —

Vitamin A natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm. bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 · —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns. dms. lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 · —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 · —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected 8 x 1900

A, synthetic, acetate crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 · —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 · —

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver), palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 · —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 · —

B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials ..... gram 350.00 · —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_2 25 gm. bots. ..... gram. 4.50 · —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb 1.75 1.80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb .75 .90
Warfarin 0.5%, dms. 50 lbs. f.o.b N. Y or Chicago lb 1.93 —
25-49 lbs. same basis lb 2.03 —
5-24 lbs. cns., same basis lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 106.50 · —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 103.50 · —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 · .11½

Wattle bark, extract, solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex. dock, duty extra .. lb. .11½ · —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .11½ · —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 · .81
slab, bgs ..... lb. .79 · .80
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .63 · .65
Brazilian bgs ..... lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs ... lb. .67 · .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .... lb. .71 · .73
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .70 · .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .75 · .77
refined, bgs ..... lb. .78 · .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.02 · 1.03
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.10 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.04 · 1.06
refined, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.10 · 1.12
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lot .. lb. 1.25 · 1.28
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.23 · 1.25
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. ..... lb. .45 · .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 · —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 · —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .12½ · —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ · —

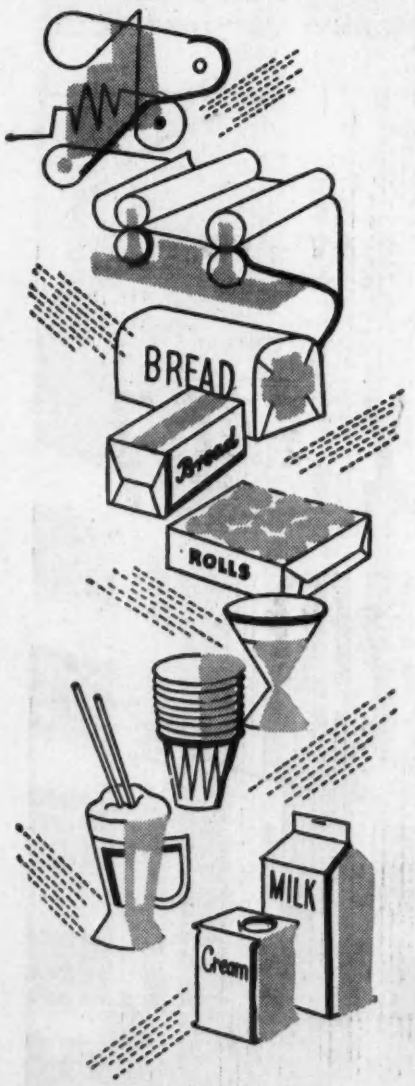
Wax, microcrystalline, white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .25 · —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 · —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .16 · —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 · —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ · —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ · —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 · —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 · —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ · —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ · —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .19 · —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .20 · —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ · —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½ · —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs .... lb. .31 · .32
imported German, bgs ..... lb. .14 · .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .83 · .85
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .30 · .33
cakes, cs ..... lb. .31 · .34
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 · —
imp., bgs., N. Y. ..... lb. .53 · —
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 · —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 · 10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 · 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 · 30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 · 35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 24.00 · 31.00
l.c.l. .. whse ton. 25.00 · 40.00
Precipitated, bgs. c.l ton. 18.00 · 20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 · 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 · .07
Thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .17 · .19
rossed, bls. ..... lb. .19 · .22
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 · .31
Wild yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 · .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .20 · .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton. 19.00 · —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 20.00 · 27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East .. ton. 32.00 · —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 · —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton. 37.00 · —
l.c.l. same basis ton. 45.00 · —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 45.00 · 50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 60.00 · 62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .14 · .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 · 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 · .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C, m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .193 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 · —
Xylenol, 45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .153 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 · —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 · —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.31 · —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 · —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 · —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.46 · —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.49 · —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 · —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 · .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa ..... gal. .33 · —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ · —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½ · —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .33 · —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 · —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 · —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 · —
Lackawanna, N. Y .... gal. .33 · —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 · —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 · —
Minequa Colo ..... gal. .34 · —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 · —
Pittsburgh district .. gal. .30 · .33
Sparrows Point, Md . gal. .33 · —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .30¼ · —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .33 · —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .33 · —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ · —
Youngtown, Ohio ... gal. .30½ · —
Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .33 · —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 · —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 · —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 · —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .33 · —
Philadelphia Pa .... gal. .33 · —
Providence, R. I .... gal. .33 · —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .33 · —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.25 · 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 · —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .53 · —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms .. lb. .56 · —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 · —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 · —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., divd ..... lb. 1.91 · —
AAOT, bbls ..... lb. 2.06 · 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .. lb. 3.20 · —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies .. lb. 1.32 · —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c. per lb. higher.



WARCO* WAX 150

For use in food packaging and allied applications, *odorless, tasteless* Warco Wax 150 is unexcelled. Research-developed by wax specialists and produced in a most modern refinery, this product offers formulators definite competitive advantages.

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TECHNICAL CHECK LIST:

MELTING POINT ASTM D127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/ 5 sec.	COLOR	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
145-150	25-30	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC

Produced by COOPERATIVE REFINERY ASSOCIATION, Coffeyville, Kansas

Exclusive Distributors:

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary

CHEMICAL CORPORATION

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Mvd Ala.) Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb 0141 - 0250
c.l., works lb 0166 - 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb 04¾ - —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l lb 0185 - 0210
synth. bgs. c.l. works lb 09½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 09¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ochre, American golden, bgs., works lb 01¼ - .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .19 - .20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls oz 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls. dms. works. lb. .28½ - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, purified, powd. dms. lb. .26 - —
tech. rubbermakers' bgs. works. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
precipitated, powd. dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.10 - —
NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs, works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼ - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .48
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .19¼ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms, frt. alld lb. .29¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .186 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .186 - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1815 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1915 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1835 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1935 - —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1935 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2035 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1885 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1985 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1985 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2085 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .2085 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2185 - —
Zinc oxide, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .253 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1180 - .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220 - .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO₂, bbls., works lb. .26½ - —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb .30½ - —
Hydride, cns., ex whse lb. 12.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - .63
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½ - —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03⅛ - .03⅛
10 tons, works lb. .03½ - .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .04¼ - .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛ - —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb .05¾ - .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb .12½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb .13 - .17

Fats and Oils Prices

—Continued from page 7

oil and butter will be more than offset by increases in other fats and oils. Output of edible vegetable oils may be nearly 10 percent greater than a year earlier.

"The 1951 crop of soybeans, estimated October 1 at 271,000,000 bushels, is smaller than last year's record crop, but substantially greater than for any other year. Prices to farmers for 1951 crop soybeans are being supported at a national average of $2.45 per bushel, compared with $2.11 the previous year. The mid-September price received by farmers was $2.59 bushel. The price to farmers probably will average near this level. The season average price last year was $2.45 per bushel.

"Production of cottonseed in 1951 is calculated at 6,845,000 tons, 68 percent larger than the 1950 crop and the largest since 1937. Prices to farmers for 1951-crop cottonseed are being supported by loans at $65.50 per ton and by direct purchases at $61.50 per ton, basis grade (100). In addition, CCC will purchase cottonseed products at stipulated prices from crushers who pay producers the loan rate for their cottonseed. Prices to producers through October have been near the support level and are expected to average below last year's season average of $86.40 per ton.

Peanut Crop Estimate

Production of 1951 crop peanuts is estimated at 1,700,000,000 pounds, 335,000,000 less than the year before. Beginning stocks, however, are substantially greater than on the same date a year earlier, so total supplies will not be down as much as is indicated by the drop in production. Prices to farmers for 1951 crop quota peanuts are being supported at a schedule of prices based on a national average of 11.53 cents per pound, compared with 10.8 cents a year earlier. Prices received by farmers in mid-September averaged 11.0 cents per pound. Edible use of peanuts may increase slightly in 1951-52. The surplus for crushing and export may be considerably smaller than in 1950-51.

"Reflecting a substantial drop in yield, output of flaxseed in 1951 may total 32,300,000 bushels, 7,000,000 less than the year before. Total disappearance of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1951-52 is expected to be over 50 percent greater than production, necessitating a material reduction in stocks of flaxseed and some reduction in the large government stocks of linseed oil available at the beginning of the season. Prices to farmers for 1951-crop flaxseed are being supported at $2.65 per bushel, farm basis. It was announced in September that 1951-crop flaxseed will be supported at $3.77 per bushel, farm basis. Market prices in October indicate that producers were receiving about $3.85 per bushel. Prices are expected to remain well above the 1951 support level for the rest of this season."

Trade Briefs

Robert B. Clark has been elected secretary of Warner-Hudnut, Inc.

Kirk L. Billings has been named advertising director of Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md.

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Volume 160 November 5, 1951 Number 19

Need for Fresh Water

Among the many bills now pending for consideration of Congress when it reconvenes are several seeking funds for research and pilot plant operation of desalting seawater. The seas at the shores of the United States are an inexhaustible supply of fresh water, if one practical, inexpensive way can be found to release it. Seawater desaltation is perfectly possible, of course, by distillation, by chemical reaction, by electrolysis and by other methods, but, unfortunately, all are expensive. At the present moment, it is simply not economically feasible to draw a substantial, year-in and year-out supply of fresh water from the oceans, but a solution to the problem should command industry's close attention and earnest study.

Recently, the Secretary of the Interior expressed government's concern with the growing problem of industrial water supply. At the direction of the President, his department is now engaged in seeking some practical way of getting usable water from the oceans. It will be a long, hard job and it will cost a good deal of money. Bills pending in Congress call for expenditure of upwards of $20,000,000 for a real research and development program—which is still a lot of money, despite other appropriations running into the billions—but if the means are found it will be cheap insurance for the future. As Mr. Chapman says:—

"It is possible, ultimately, that a marine desalting program will yield rich dividends in the extraction of valuable minerals. Measurable quantities of many necessary elements are present in the sea—sodium, chlorine, magnesium, bromine, nitrogen and sulphur, among others—and private industry has made a good deal of progress in the work of extracting these. It is now commercially feasible, for example, to extract magnesium from this source and I believe the possibilities in this field are immense.

"In any case, this is a field which deserves complete investigation. While it is common knowledge that we could use much more water for purposes of irrigation than we now have, we often overlook the fact that industry itself consumes enormous quantities of water. It takes 160 gallons of water, for example, to make one pound of butadiene; seven to ten gallons to refine one gallon of gasoline; 50,000 gallons to make a ton of smokeless powder, and from 60,000 to 85,000 gallons to produce a ton of paper. For agriculture and industry alike we need more water. We may yet find ourselves looking to the oceans for part of our supply."

This is an administration project that industry should support vigorously, for the adequacy of fresh water is not only a question of public health but also one of continuance of manufacture. Unfortunately, there is doubt that this project will be greeted with much interest by Congress. No representative of already overburdened taxpayers will foster spending unless it be for something that will meet approval of the general public; and the public is not at present concerned with fresh water supplies and isn't worried about their future adequacy. Despite this, business should back Secretary Chapman's program, both as a matter of enlightened public relations and as an assurance of its own eventual existence.

Barbiturates Problem Unsolved

The Durham-Humphrey bill is now, officially, an amendment to the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. The final, peaceful course of the bill through the senate and its acceptance by the president as passed, was in striking contrast to its stormy career in the house. The drug industry can congratulate itself on winning a signal victory in its fight for an objective definition of a prescription drug. But it cannot afford to relax its vigilance; there seems little doubt that demand for amendment of the drug act will be renewed in the near future.

It is interesting to note that the bill had its beginnings in the questionable practice of some druggists refilling prescriptions for sleeping pills without first checking with the physician. The Durham-Humphrey bill as finally passed, however, is not expected to solve the barbiturate problem. While it strengthens the hand of the Food and Drug Administration over distribution of "dangerous" drugs, that agency feels that something more is needed to control use by addicts than the checks provided for in the food, drug and cosmetic act.

In the view of the government, barbiturates present a special problem that cannot be handled under existing law. Because the drugs are not narcotics in the sense that that term applies to opium and morphine, there are well-founded arguments against placing them under the narcotics laws. To do so may well establish a precedent that might open these laws to later inclusion of other drugs of even less addiction-forming potentialities. In addition, it would impose on the manufacturer a record-keeping and form-filling list of responsibilities out of all proportion to the magnitude of the problem.

The Durham-Humphrey amendment requires that barbiturates be sold only on prescription and forbids unauthorized refills. This is a definite and clear step forward but FDA feels that it does not go far enough. The agency offers three arguments against relying on the new law as a cure-all for the problem: The law does not regulate intrastate transactions (actually, FDA has to prove barbiturates moved in interstate commerce before it can get a conviction); there is no means for dealing with "bootleggers" of drugs, and there are no restrictions on possession of excessive amounts by individuals, or the issuance of excessive numbers of barbiturate prescriptions by physicians.

One suggested answer to the problem is to make illegal possession of barbiturates an offense. Government thought has not yet crystallized as to whether this should be done by registration, or licensing of the producers, dispensers and consumers. One thing appears certain, however, drug addiction is growing among our youth and the problem must be met; congressional committees have been studying the matter for several years and are demanding that tighter laws be enacted.

FDA is presently sounding out drug industry trade associations on their willingness to work with the agency in framing a bill to meet these demands and, at the same time, enable the agency to go before congress with the united support of the industry. Because of the exhausting Durham-Humphrey bill battle from which they have just emerged, there is reluctance in some drug quarters to accept the FDA invitation. If for no other reason than that the public interest is involved, however, there should be no hesitancy upon the part of the industry, at all its levels, to join in this effort. Aside from the public interest, it would seem to be in the interest of the drug industry to get in on the ground floor so that it can make sure any new law entails a minimum of red tape for itself.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

kane, Wash., on November 13 and in Seattle on November 17. It then will drop down to San Francisco for hearings on November 20 and 21 and move on to Los Angeles to complete its hearing schedule November 23 and 24. It plans to sandwich its visits to the orchards and canneries between the hearings.

Incidentally, anyone with thoughts to express on the subject of use of chemicals in cosmetics also will be welcomed by the committee. The committee will receive such testimony along with other testimony on use of chemicals in foods.

Walsh-Healey Act Explained

How manufacturers and suppliers engaged in government contract work are affected by the Walsh-Healey public contracts act is summarized in a pamphlet just issued by the Department of Commerce. It was prepared as a service to small contractors who may be unfamiliar with the act.

Primarily, the Walsh-Healey act sets standards of minimum wages and overtime compensation and operates in connection with any contract in excess of $10,000. Of particular interest to the small manufacturer is the fact that a subcontractor on government work may be subject to the provisions of the act.

Practically all businessmen who must abide by the act also operate under the provisions of the fair labor standards act, which applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. There are different requirements between the two acts, as regards minimum wages, overtime pay and child-labor restrictions, and in cases where employees are entitled to the protection of both acts, all requirements of both must be met.

National Income Climbing

National income is still going up, largely under the impetus of government spending. The Department of Commerce experts report that at the end of the second quarter national income was at the level of $274,300,000,000 for the year, about $5,000,000,000 up from the level of the first quarter. The rate rise in national income, however, is slowing down.

All major groups shared in the income expansion during the first quarter, but in the second quarter, proprietors' and rental income fell off slightly, corporate profits adjusted for inventory valuation remained almost unchanged, and only in employee compensation was there a big rise. This appears to reflect controls over prices and lack of control over wages.

Corporate profits before taxes, or "book" profits were at the annual rate of $45,500,000,000 in the second quarter, representing a decline of over $6,000,000,000 from the peak obtaining in the first quarter. This decline in profits also was reflected in a decline in corporate tax liabilities even though higher rates have gone into effect which affect second-quarter profits. The tax liability of corporations has dropped from $31,000,000,000 in the first quarter to $27,000,000,000 in the second quarter.

Drug Law Problems

Considerable speculation exists in drug circles over how the courts eventually are going to interprete the new drug prescription law as respects its application to products in the proprietary field. Courts must turn at times to the history of the legislation to find the true intent of congress as regards a particular provision, and in this case there is some reason for conflicting opinion.

When the Durham bill first came on the house floor it contained language which was feared would allow the Food and Drug Administration to regulate drugs from the standpoint of their "efficacy." This was stricken from the bill by an amendment from the house floor, but in the report of the senate committee, this blow to FDA appeared to be softened somewhat. The committee stated that in determining whether a drug is safe for use without medical supervision, there must be taken into consideration not only the drug's toxicity, but also other potentialities for harmful effect, the method by which it is used, and the collateral measures necessary for its safe use.

This is very broad language that is interpreted of the intent of the law and admitted by the senate committee to be intended as such so as to comprehend all drugs that in fact should be administered under medical supervision. Thus, FDA could conceivably consider "efficacy" as one of the "potentialities" or "collateral measures." The elimination of this word from the law by a vote of the house, however, should carry more weight than a statement of a committee—but that is for the courts to decide.

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 247.3 last week, compared with 245.2 in the preceding period. Price advances were recorded in carbon tetrachloride, lead acetate, lead nitrate sulphuric acid and technical zinc acetate. In reference to sulphuric acid, OPS granted to producer who lowered the price in the previous week the right to restore quotations to the former level. All the other advances were the result of increased producing costs, occasioned by higher labor, materials and freights. In one producing quarter, the price of industrial methyl chloride in single unit tanks was advanced one half cent per pound. There were no important price changes in the nonferrous metal market. Several metal consumers received their allocations of lead for November from NPA. It was stated the allocations granted quotas for only a small portion of the quantities desired and the government made no mention of withdrawals from the national stockpile.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals was not accentuated last week except in a few selective varieties including chlorine, sulphuric acid and items closely affiliated with these products. Demand from textile mills, soap plants and glass factories remained down, while the inquiry from paper mills and petroleum refineries was good. There was no pinch in caustic soda or soda ash on spot and there probably will not be until consumers take their full contract allotments. Although some contract tonnage has been booked, the current disposition is to purchase for actual wants. One of the heavily sold chemicals at present is copper sulphate where production has been committed for the first quarter of 1952. Consumers of nickel salts are asking for more than can be allocated. The cobalt and zinc based chemicals are resting on a firm background which may develop into price advances in the near future.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.9 percent for the week ending October 27, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 101.2 in the preceding week and 101.1 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Ammonia Liquor—September production amounted to 4,091,126 pounds, compared with 4,161,912 in the preceding month and 3,716,100 pounds in September, 1950. Sales in September were placed at 3,218,776 pounds, against 3,097,244 in August and 3,705,800 pounds in September last year. Total sales from January through September were 27,975,193 pounds, compared with 31,701,100 for the corresponding period in 1950. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 1,914,482 pounds, compared with 2,044,691 on August 31 and 1,199,800 pounds on September 30, 1950.

Ammoniac Sal—Supply conditions have continued comfortable in white granular, with spot material now readily available. The dry-battery manufacturers are the most prominent in the current buying movement, but the aggregate demand has not been of a character to pinch supplies.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Spot stocks have continued available, with demand sustained at a fair level. The cracker-bakeries and the synthetic rubber sponge manufacturers have taken on supplies mostly for actual requirements.

Calcium Chloride—Demand has shown further expansion for ice control and sales have been about normal for this period of the year. Producers have inventories and can offer spot material. Unless the Winter is exceptionally rough, it looks as though the supply will be adequate to meet requirements.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Maintenance of high producing costs have resulted in an advance in prices. Drums in carlots are now priced at 8.60c. per pound, freight allowed East of the Rockies, and at 9.10c. West of the Rockies. Tanks, same basis, East of the Rockies, 7.85c. and 8.35c. West. C.P. in drums is held at 11.1c. to 12.1c. f.o.b. the works, depending upon the quantity.

Chlorine — Demand is sustained at a level considerably above current production, and the supply position has continued exceedingly tight. Increased output is expected to reach the market next year, but the trade is not looking for any substantial easement on account of the steady broadening of the consuming field.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States in August, 1951, was 25 percent greater than in July and was larger than in any other month in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of cobalt in August was 998,084 pounds. The gain resulted chiefly from greater utilization of cobalt in high-temperature alloys, magnet alloys, and alloy hard-facing rods.

Production of cobalt metal in the United States, at 149,011 tons, was 4 percent greater in August than in July and imports were 6 percent larger. Sales of cobalt metal were 81 percent larger. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States gained 41 percent over July, imports were unchanged, but sales were down 37 percent. Production of cobalt salts was 6 percent smaller in August than in July, but sales gained 31 percent. Output and sales of driers were less by 18 and 2 percent, respectively. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 99,614 and 80,350 pounds, respectively, in August, compared with 80,107 and 77,161 pounds, respectively, in July.

Cobalt Hydrate—Production in August was placed at 25,210 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. July output was 20,967 pounds. Shipments in August totaled 17,126 pounds, against 22,090 in the preceding month and stocks on August 31 amounted to 15,771 pounds, compared with 7,687 on July 31.

Cobalt Sulphate—August output amounted to 61,234 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. July production was 86,335 pounds. Shipments during August totaled 67,898 pounds, compared with 57,201 in July. Stocks at the end of August were 52,083 pounds, against 58,747 on July 31.

Copper Sulphate—About all the material available for the first quarter of 1952 has been sold and producers are now considering shipments for the second quarter. There has been no easement in demand. Florida continued prominent in ordering shipments for fertilizer use and demand from industry remained strong with no sign of relaxing. Export inquiries are reaching the market from all parts of the world which indicates a universal shortage of this sulphate.

Lead Acetate—Priced higher and in line with the recent advance in metallic lead. Producers name 24c. per pound for crystals and 25c. for granular and powdered in barrels. Kegs of 100 pounds each command a premium of 4c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., New York

Lead Nitrate—Market has advanced in response to higher producing costs occasioned by the late upward movement in the metal. Producers quote 24½c. for barrels in carlots and 24¾c. per pound for less.

Nickel Sulphate—Supplies do not appear to be getting any better in this material or any other nickel salt. While producers are making every effort to meet requirements, there is simply not enough stocks to go around at the present time.

Potash, Caustic—Spot stocks have remained available from producers' inventories. Consuming demand has not been of an urgent character and supply conditions are comparatively comfortable at present. Inquiry from the soap and textile industries is somewhat below the trades' expectations.

Potassium Carbonate — Inquiry from glass plants showed no significant improvement over the turn of the month. Spot material is obtainable from first hands and some contract business has been placed with regular consumers.

Potassium Chlorate—Prompt shipments can be placed with producers at current prices and the market is steadily approaching a balanced condition. The edge is off demand from match factories and it was stated that backlogs are about leveled off. Perchlorate is following along the lines of chlorate.

Soda Ash—Both light and dense ash

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carbon tetrachloride, 60c. per 100 lbs.
Lead acetate, 1c. per lb.
nitrate, 1¼c. per lb.
Sulphuric acid, 66 deg., 39c. per ton.
98 percent, 22c. per ton.
Zinc acetate, technical, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
247.3	245.2	245.2	223.4	234.2

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
125.9	125.9	126.1	121.9	123.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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have continued readily available on spot. Producers are favoring regular consumers on contract but have taken on some new business. Demand from the soap and glass industries is not unusually active at present but the paper mills are taking full shipments. It was stated that heavy inventories carried by some of the consuming industries have taken the edge off demand temporarily.

Soda, Caustic—Consumers are not flooding the market with shipment orders at present and buyers have been able to purchase both liquid and dry forms on spot. Contract conditions are similar to those noted in ash. Soap and textile mill inquiries have continued below producers' expectations so far this Fall and this has left some caustic which is available on spot. One industry well represented in the current movement is petroleum.

The Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, controls deposits of limestone and salt at Antigonish, a deep-water port, which authorities believe can be exploited to produce ash, caustic soda, and chlorine. Several large Canadian corporations are considering the prospects of establishing such an industry, and it is thought that United States companies also may be interested. The project is important in the industrial-development program of the Province and a contract with some firm is expected to be made soon.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Consumers are not having any difficulty in securing this material. The market is well supplied at present and requirements can be covered promptly. There is a fair export inquiry which is well diversified and is also being readily satisfied.

Sodium Chlorate—Now in a position to meet industrial requirements on a prompt basis. Demand and supply are gradually attaining a balanced level after a severe shortage during most of the current year.

Zinc Acetate — Technical is priced higher at 27½c. per pound works. The advance is the result of increased producing costs occasioned by the recent uplift in the market for metallic zinc.

Acids

Acetic — Glacial demand is active enough to check accumulations. The market is about in balance with a price spread ranging from 9c. to 11½c. a pound for tankcars depending upon the producer.

Chromic—Some of the producers are still finding it difficult to meet consuming requirements while others have leveled off and are in position to take on additional business. Current demand is not unusually active.

Hydrofluosilicic—Supply position tight with producers experiencing difficulty in securing basic material. Demand has continued steady with the breweries well represented in the current movement.

Muriatic—Market conditions have not varied much over the turn of the month. consumers are not finding stocks a problem and the supply situation has continued comfortable.

Sulphuric—Market situation remained

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exceedingly tight. The Office of Price Stabilization allowed the price of sulphuric acid to be restored to $20 per ton for 66 degree material and $21 per ton on 98% acid, by the manufacturer who under CPR-22 had reduced the price early in October.

The reconstructed sulphuric-acid plant of Union Francaise in the La Rochelle-Pallice area of France was opened in July, 1951. It has a daily capacity of 40 metric tons and is reported to be one of the most modern factories in Europe. The reactivation of this plant, which was destroyed in 1944, is an important addition to the French chemical industry.

Nonferrous Metals

Mexican advices state that the mining industry continues at a high rate of activity and every effort has been made to increase the production of base metals with very encouraging results. Copper, lead and zinc are being sold at high prices on the world markets and a great deal of foreign capital is being invested in the mining industry. With the critical world shortage of sulphur, Mexico has come to the fore as an important potential producer. Various deposits are being explored and several of the more promising ones are actively under development.

Aluminum—Output of primary aluminum during the month of August totaled 73,816 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Despite an increase in production of 1,118 tons, shipments again increased, and the downward trend in month end stocks continued.

Copper—According to NPA, the current harbor strike combined with former strikes in the copper industry will adversely influence the availability of copper stocks for consumers during the first quarter of next year. The government agency advised members of the wire and cable industry advisory committee that although some projects are under way to increase domestic copper production, their effects will not be felt for several years. Members of the committee urged NPA executives to make greater efforts to bring allotments of controlled copper materials into better balance with available supplies. Industry spokesmen also suggested that advance allotments of controlled materials be restricted to one quarter only. Under the present system, they said, mills are frequently required to rearrange their production schedules.

Lead—Imported lead was placed under allocation by NPA on November 1. The action was taken in an amendment to Order M-76. It will allow all consumers to share in the amount of pig lead imported, whereas formerly, only a few consumers could use that source of supply.

Under the new amendment, no person can accept delivery of domestic or imported pig after November 1 except as it is allocated to him by NPA. He can get the quantities of pig specified in his allocation so long as his order is in the hands of supplier not later than the fifth day of the month in which he wants delivery. It was stated that imported pig lead amounts normally to about one-third of the total available U. S. supply, said NPA.

Molybdenum—Production and shipments of molybdenum products were 8,692,800 and 7,727,800 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the first quarter of 1951, compared with 8,095,500 and 14,041,700 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1950, the Bureau of Mines stated. Shipments of molybdenum products in the first quarter comprised 7,577,900 pounds to domestic users and 149,900 pounds for export, compared with 13,155,400 and 886,300 pounds, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 1950. Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 2,459,900 pounds (contained molybdenum) on March 31, 1951, compared with 1,494,900 pounds on December 31, 1950.

According to the Department of Commerce, 890,371 pounds (contained molybdenum) in concentrates and molybdic oxide were exported from the United States in the first quarter of 1951, compared with 1,214,042 pounds in the previous quarter. The exports of the first quarter comprised 582,459 pounds to United Kingdom, 144,358 pounds to Germany, 62,340 pounds to Japan, 59,226 pounds to Canada, 35,610 pounds to Italy, 3,421 pounds to France, and 2,957 pounds to Finland.

Quicksilver—Market situation continued firm last week with demand and offerings both light. It was stated the harbor strike had placed a pinch on spot material as arrivals could not be moved through the strike zone. According to trade estimates, some 1,500 flasks were tied up temporarily. Occasional flask lots sold at $221 but the general quotation was $218 to $220 depending upon the seller and quantity.

Tin—There appeared to be a possibility of a renewal of negotiations between the United States and Malaya. It is stated that the tin mission is about to visit Malaya. The mission, which will include members of the United States General Services Administration, the R.F.C., the Bureau of Mines and the State Department, has been invited to inspect all aspects of the Malayan mining industry. This follows the recent allegations by an administrator of the R.F.C. to the effect that Malayan producers of tin ore have been combining to restrict production and force the price of tin up. The mission's report to the United States will have a vital bearing on the possibility of renewing negotiations for a tin agreement, tin producers asserted.

Uranium — The Santa Fe Railway has announced it has formed a wholly owned subsidiary to mine uranium ore discovered on its property last Dec. 10 near Grants, N. M. Broad charter powers have been granted, and negotiations are now in progress with a large copper company for the sale and delivery of the ore when mined, it was added. The copper company in turn is negotiating with the Atomic Energy Commission for permission to build a mill for processing the ore, a Santa Fe spokesman said.

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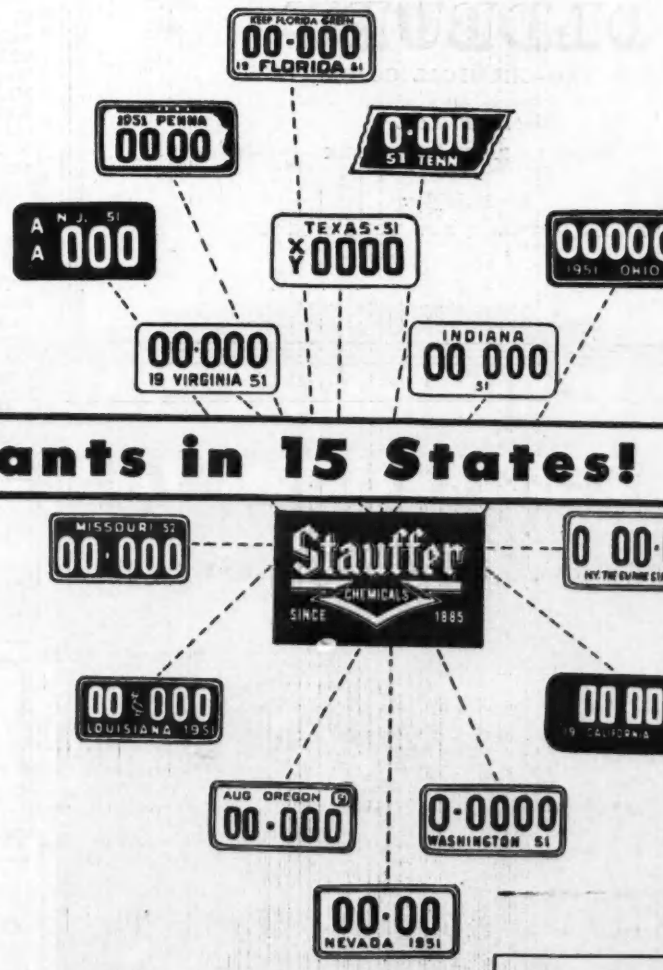

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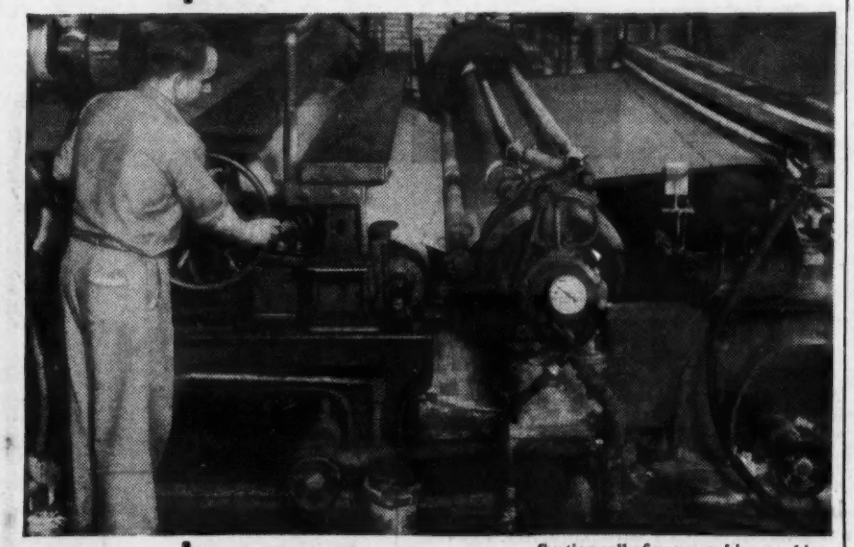

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period October 11 to November 1 were the following:—

To Austria — $100,000 for chemicals, $100,000 for petroleum products and $50,000 for leather products from the United States.

To Burma—$58,000 for DDT from the United States.

To China—$3,400,000 for nitrogenous fertilizer from Japan.

To Indochina — $58,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Thailand—$58,000 for DDT from the United States.

To Turkey — $363,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To Yugoslavia—$400,000 for medicinal preparations and $740,000 for petroleum products from the United States; $500,000 for nitrate fertilizer from the United States and Chile; $100,000 for medicinal preparations from Germany.

Nat'l Lead Appoints Welch Metal Department Manager

William J. Welch has been appointed manager of National Lead Company's metal department. Mr. Welch joined the company in 1916. He served with the U. S. Cartridge Company, then a subsidiary of National Lead, until 1936, at which time he moved to the Atlantic branch metal sales department. In 1939 Mr. Welch was transferred to Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc., where he became assistant sales manager. Returning in 1947 to New York, he became assistant to the manager of the metal department. In October of that year he was named manager of the metal sales department.

Barnebey Forms Own Firm

H. L. Barnebey, formerly sales promotion manager for the Blaw-Knox Construction Company, has established his own business in Pittsburgh (P. O. Box 144) for the selection, evaluation, and licensing of important chemical processes. His service to the industry includes the location and selection of a process to answer a specific requirement and arrangement for its use on a commercially attractive basis, the evaluation of a process for a particular purpose or in comparison with other methods to establish its present and future worth and the promotion to industry on a royalty basis of chemical processes which have proved their worth by successful pilot plant operation or commercial use.

Pitts. Plate Plans to Start Making Fiber Glass Soon

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will enter the fiber glass production field in the near future, according to an announcement by Richard B. Tucker, executive vice-president of the firm. Formation of a seperate development and production unit to be known as the fiber glass division is now in process. Two types of fiber glass, strand fiber and super-fine fiber, will be manufactured under licensing agreement with Owens Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Mr. Tucker stated.

The new division will be headed by J. Harvey Sherts who will serve as general manager. Mr. Sherts has been associated with Pittsburgh Plate since 1928 and has been director of the firm's product development department since 1939.

Alkali & Chemical Associates Organized by J. G. McGregor

Alkali & Chemical Associates, Ltd., a new organization, has announced opening of offices at 32 Broadway, New York. The new company will be headed by James G. McGregor, formerly associated with John A. Chew, Inc., for eighteen years. Alkali & Chemical Associates will specialize in heavy chemicals for the export trade.

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Synthetic Organic Chemicals Production in 1950 a Record

Production of all synthetic organic chemicals and their raw materials amounted to 49,600,000,000 pounds in 1950, an all-time record, according to the annual report of the United States Tariff Commission. Output of tar and tar crudes, together with crudes from petroleum and natural gas, amounted to 27,200,000,000 pounds in 1950, nearly 5,000,000,000 pounds more than was reported for 1949.

The combined production of intermediates and finished synthetic organic chemicals in 1950, a total which necessarily involves much duplication, was 22,300,000,000 pounds, an increase of 27.3 percent over the output reported for 1949. Sales of these chemicals in 1950 amounted to 12,100,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,800,000,000, compared with 9,100,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,100,000,000 in the preceding year. Preliminary reports for 1950 on the production and sales of the several groups of synthetic organic chemicals were issued earlier this year.

Production of Tars

Production of tars of all types (coaltar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas tar) in 1950 amounted to 988,000,000 gallons (9,884,000,000 pounds), or 8 percent more than in 1949. Except for motor benzene, the output of all coaltar crudes increased in 1950 compared with 1949. Production of motor benzene declined to 14,200,000 gallons in 1950 from 23,400,000 gallons in 1949. Production of benzene (except motor benzene) in 1950 was 186,200,000 gallons, or 39.7 percent more than in 1949. Statistics on the production of benzene from petroleum are published for the first time in this report.

Output of toluene in 1950 increased slightly over 1949, and that of naphthalene increased to 288,500,000 pounds from the 236,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. The production of xylene in 1950, mostly from petroleum sources, was 71,900,000 gallons, or 24.9 percent larger than in 1949. Production of crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion in 1950 was 6,900,000,000 pounds, or nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds more than in 1949. The most important products in this group are benzene, toluene, xylene, aromatic distillates and solvents, and aliphatic hydrocarbons such as ethane and ethylene, propane and propylene, and 1,3-butadiene.

Cyclic Intermediates

In 1950, production of cyclic intermediates amounted to 3,400,000,000 pounds, an increase of 35.8 percent over the 2,500,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. Nearly 60 percent of the total output of cyclic intermediates in 1950 was used by the producers in the manufacture of more advanced products. Production of finished cyclic products in 1950 totaled 3,500,000,000 pounds, or 40.8 percent more than in 1949. Production of acyclic finished products (including acyclic intermediates) totaled 15,500,000,000 pounds in 1950, compared with 12,600,000,000 pounds in the previous year. Increased output in 1950 over 1949 was reported for all the individual groups of finished products (cyclic and acyclic combined). The largest increases were reported for surface-active agents (57.3 percent), plasticizers (46.6 percent), plastics and resins (44.2 percent), rubber-processing chemicals (43.3 percent), and dyes (40.4 percent).

SAACI Adopts Changes In Constitution and By-Laws

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry adopted several proposed changes in its constitution and by-laws at the annual meeting held October 30 in the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Among the more important changes were those relating to membership qualification, revision in the election procedure and insertion of a clause permitting representatives of advertising agencies serving the chemical industry to become members.

William J. Weed of Niagara Alkali company was elected chairman of the nominating committee to select next year's slate of officers. Others elected to the committee were Stephen F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons; Charles F. Alexander, L. Sonneborne Sons, Inc.; R. Albert Nelson, Riches-Nelson, Inc.; William H. Adkins, of the company of that name; N. H. Fyffe, Oldbury Electro Chemical Company, and Vincent L. Rebak, Heyden Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Adkins, one of the founders of the association in 1921, was awarded life membership in it.

Durham Industries (Can.) to Move

Durham Industries (Canada), Ltd., states that on and after November 12 the company's administration and sales offices will be located at a new address, 1478 St. Catherine Street West, P. O. 6068, Montreal, Canada.

Victor Promotes Kessler

Promotion of Theodore J. Kessler to assistant traffic manager of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has been announced by W. N. Saaby, director of traffic. Mr. Kessler has been a member of Victor's traffic department since March, 1947.

Trade Briefs

J. Read Smith has been named New York regional attorney for the National Production Authority.

Marvel Industries, Inc., 2224 Cleveland street, Evanston, Ill., has announced a new "Liftomatic" power truck attachment for handling drums.

Dr. Bernard Lewis, chief of the explosives and physical science division of the Bureau of Mines northeastern region at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been granted a year's leave of absence to become director of powder research and development for the Army's Ordnance Corps.

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DuPont Nylon Division Managership to McLean

Edward R. McLean, former assistant to the manager, has been made manager of the planning section of the nylon division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Cantwell Clark, who retired on September 30.

Mr. McLean was first employed by the duPont's as a chemist at the explosives department plant, Carney's Point, N. J., in 1939. During six years in the explosives department he advanced through various supervisory and engineering positions to become a special assistant in process work. From September, 1945, to the end of 1947, he was a technical assistant manager in the foreign relations department.

Mr. McLean joined the rayon department on January 1, 1948, in the planning section of the acetate division. From June 1, 1949, to April 1, 1951, he filled area and chief supervisory posts at the acetate plant, Waynesboro, Va. Since April 1, he has been assistant to the planning manager of the nylon division.

First Machinery Holding Contest

First Machinery Corporation, New York, has announced a $1,500 prize contest. Open to any person connected with the chemical and allied industries, the contest starts this month and ends in October, 1952. Awards are $100 a month for the best statement on the subject, "My Happiest Experience With Used Equipment." In addition, a grand prize of $300 will be awarded for the best article of the year.

Judges are Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of American Chemical Society publications; T. R. Olive of the editorial staff of McGraw-Hill publications, and Fred R. Firstenberg, president of First Machinery. All entries should be sent to contest editor, First Machinery Corporation, 157 Hudson Street, New York 13.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum hydroxide gel with magnesium trisilicate, 34,776 one-pint bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, invitation 549, November 9.

Chemicals & drugs, various, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 555, November 9; invitation 549, November 9; invitation 547, November 9; invitation 1041N, November 9; invitation 1098N, November 13; invitation 529, November 14; Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-30, November 13.

Chromic acid, 100 drums, Armory, Springfield, Mass., invitation 70, November 13.

Detergents, liquid, surgical, 18,000 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 1044N, November 9.

Gases: propane and butane, various deliveries, period contract, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation O-54,187, November 13; methyl chloride, same, invitation O-54,188, November 13.

Hydrochloric acid, 6,625 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9801-B, November 21.

Hydrocolloid, alginate type, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1952, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation D-40, November 13.

Insecticide, aerosol, approx. 203,920 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9707, November 15.

Milkpowder, 180,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Chicago 9, invitation 472-B, November 15; 4,230,000 pounds, same, invitation 493-B, November 8.

Oil, engine-preservative, 55,000 gallons, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 17, November 13.

Oleomargarine, 100,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Chicago 9, invitation 474-B, November 16.

Paint & allied products: synthetic enamel, 18,000 gallons, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., invitation JPI-14-3646, December 11; cement water paint, 2,000 pounds, Federal Correctional Institution, LaTuna, Texas, invitation 13-4345, November 15; interior paint, 36,200 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,186, November 14; paint, interior, 400 gallons, Quartermaster, Fort Benning, Ga., invitation 40, November 13; lacquer, 700 gallons, Quartermaster General Depot, Ogden, Utah, invitation QM-17, November 13; varnish, 1,200 gallons, Federal Supply Service, 909 First Avenue, Seattle, invitation CM-6044-1, November 14; enamel, 100 gallons, and primer, 100 gallons, Veterans Administration Center, Wadsworth, Kansas, invitation 85, November 9.

Potassium bichromate, 95,000 pounds, Purchasing & Contracting Office, N. Y. Chemical District, 111 E. 16, New York 3, invitation 21, November 9.

Potassium ferrocyanide, 25,000 pounds, Purchasing & Contracting Office, N. Y. Chemical District, 111 E. 16, New York 3, invitation 20, November 8.

Salt, iodized table, 4,660,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 467, November 21.

Shrinkproofing emulsion, 20,500 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-119, November 14.

Soda, laundry, 60,200 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2M-4231, November 9; ash, 147,800 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-112, November 13.

Sodium bichromate, 486,033 pounds, Purchasing & Contracting Office, 111 E. 16, New York 3, invitation 22, November 9.

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, 649,100 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-116, November 13.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, 40,000 pounds, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, invitation 11, November 10; tribasic, 155,400 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-118, November 14.

Soil sterilant, Bureau of Reclamation, Yellowstone District, P. O. Box 1264, Billings, Mont., invitation 605-763-A, November 8.

Starch, laundry, 143,640 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-115, November 15.

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Obituaries

Philip G. Mumford

Philip G. Mumford, former president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, and until last spring chairman of the board of American Machine & Metals, Inc., New York, died October 28 in that city. His age was seventy-seven.

Mr. Mumford entered the employ of Commercial Solvents shortly after World War I. Within a short time he was elected president, retaining the post until his resignation in 1928. From 1931 until 1947, Mr. Mumford was both president and chairman of the board of American Machine & Metals. In 1947, he resigned the presidency, retaining the chairmanship until last spring. At his death, Mr. Mumford was a director of Commercial Solvents and the South Puerto Rico Sugar Company.

Walter L. S. Alexander, assistant sales manager of the coffee bag division, Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y., died October 21 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was fifty-three years of age.

Henry A. Clark, a founder and first vice-president of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, died October 29 at Glen Cove, L. I. His age was eighty-five. Mr. Clark started in the sugar business with B. A. Howell & Son, New York sugar brokers, serving with that firm for more than ten years. During this time he became an investor in the National Sugar Refining Company. In 1898 he joined several members and customers of Howell in the formation of Cuban-American. Mr. Clark served the new firm as secretary for many years before rising to the first vice-presidency, which he held up to his death.

Joseph Dragan, formerly for thirty years an employee of the Bayway refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company at Linden, N. J., died October 27 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

Charles E. Hendrixson, who retired in 1939 as secretary-treasurer of the American Viscose Corporation, with which he was associated for eighteen years, died October 31 in Philadelphia. He was seventy-four years old.

Dennis R. Horgan, for many years active in the vegetable oil trade as a dealer and broker, died October 28 in New York. He was sixty years of age. Mr. Horgan was a member of the former firm of Frey & Horgan, New York brokers in vegetable oils, tallow and greases.

Edward H. Melhuish, an engineer for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York, died October 31 in Hoboken, N. J. He was sixty-five.

Albert E. Mullen, general manager of the American Perfumers Laboratories, a division of Avon Products, Inc., New York, died October 29 in Pelham, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Mullen had been associated with Avon Products since 1934.

Fitzhugh C. Pannill, who retired last July as an executive of the producing coordination department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, died October 29 in that city. His age was sixty-five. Mr. Pannill entered the oil business in 1909 and joined Jersey Standard in 1932. During his service with the concern he negotiated many oil concessions for Standard's affiliates in Europe and South America.

George Scherff, chief auditor of the Union Sulphur Company, New York, when he retired in 1944, died October 30 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was seventy-eight. Mr. Scherff had been associated with Union Sulphur for forty years at the time of his retirement.

Ralph P. Spooner, director of the American Abrasive Metals Company, Irvington, N. J., died November 1 in New York. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Dr. A. S. Thumbi Raja, a lecturer in physical chemistry at Nizam College, Hyderabad, India, for the past eighteen years, died October 20. He was forty-five years of age. Dr. Raja had been on leave in this country for three years studying electrical chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute under the sponsorship of the Hyderabad government.

Dr. John S. Van Nest, retired assistant professor of chemistry at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., died there October 27. He was seventy-eight.

Liquid Carbonic Elects Brown

Liquid Carbonic Corporation has elected W. A. Brown, jr., formerly vice-president and general manager, president and general manager of the concern. P. F. Lavedan, president, has been elected to the newly-created office of chairman of the board, in which capacity he continues as chief executive officer of the company.

Pennsalt Markets 2 New Dishwashing Compounds

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, now is marketing two new products, "Pen-Glo" and "Pen-Gleam," for dishwashing in kitchens of hotels, restaurants and institutions. The twin products are designed to meet all the problems of washing and soil removal from dishes and utensils, except heavy scouring, encountered in these kitchens—"Pen-Glo" for use in mechanical dishwashers and "Pen-Gleam" for hand washing.

Wolff to D.C. for Goodrich

James S. Wolff has been appointed Washington, D. C., representative of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He succeeds R. H. Williams, who has been assigned a new post.

Mr. Wolff joined Goodrich Chemical in 1946 and since 1947 had been a technical representative in Chicago.

Phila. Chemical Club Outing Wed.

The final golf outing of the Philadelphia Chemical Club will be held November 7 at the Cedarbrook Country Club, at which time the Blaw-Knox cup will be awarded.

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DuPont Nylon Division Managership to McLean

Edward R. McLean, former assistant to the manager, has been made manager of the planning section of the nylon division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Cantwell Clark, who retired on September 30.

Mr. McLean was first employed by the duPont's as a chemist at the explosives department plant, Carney's Point, N. J., in 1939. During six years in the explosives department he advanced through various supervisory and engineering positions to become a special assistant in process work. From September, 1945, to the end of 1947, he was a technical assistant manager in the foreign relations department.

Mr. McLean joined the rayon department on January 1, 1948, in the planning section of the acetate division. From June 1, 1949, to April 1, 1951, he filled area and chief supervisory posts at the acetate plant, Waynesboro, Va. Since April 1, he has been assistant to the planning manager of the nylon division.

First Machinery Holding Contest

First Machinery Corporation, New York, has announced a $1,500 prize contest. Open to any person connected with the chemical and allied industries, the contest starts this month and ends in October, 1952. Awards are $100 a month for the best statement on the subject, "My Happiest Experience With Used Equipment." In addition, a grand prize of $300 will be awarded for the best article of the year.

Judges are Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of American Chemical Society publications; T. R. Olive of the editorial staff of McGraw-Hill publications, and Fred R. Firstenberg, president of First Machinery. All entries should be sent to contest editor, First Machinery Corporation, 157 Hudson Street, New York 13.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum hydroxide gel with magnesium trisilicate, 34,776 one-pint bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, invitation 549, November 9.

Chemicals & drugs, various, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 555, November 9; invitation 549, November 9; invitation 547, November 9; invitation 1041N, November 9; invitation 1098N, November 13; invitation 569, November 14; Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-30, November 13.

Chromic acid, 100 drums, Armory, Springfield, Mass., invitation 70, November 13.

Detergents, liquid, surgical, 18,000 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 1044N, November 9.

Gases: propane and butane, various deliveries, period contract, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation O-54,187, November 13; methyl chloride, same, invitation O-54,188, November 13.

Hydrochloric acid, 6,625 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9801-B, November 21.

Hydrocolloid, alginate type, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1952, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation D-40, November 13.

Insecticide, aerosol, approx. 203,920 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9707, November 15.

Milkpowder, 180,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Chicago 9, invitation 472-B, November 15; 4,230,000 pounds, same, invitation 493-B, November 8.

Oil, engine-preservative, 55,000 gallons, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 17, November 13.

Oleomargarine, 100,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Chicago 9, invitation 474-B, November 16.

Paint & allied products: synthetic enamel, 18,000 gallons, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., invitation JPI-14-3646, December 11; cement water paint, 2,000 pounds, Federal Correctional Institution, LaTuna, Texas, invitation 13-4345, November 15; interior paint, 36,200 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,186, November 14; paint, interior, 400 gallons, Quartermaster, Fort Benning, Ga., invitation 49, November 13; lacquer, 700 gallons, Quartermaster General Depot, Ogden, Utah, invitation QM-17, November 13; varnish, 1,200 gallons, Federal Supply Service, 909 First Avenue, Seattle, invitation CM-6044-1, November 14; enamel, 100 gallons, and primer, 100 gallons, Veterans Administration Center, Wadsworth, Kansas, invitation 85, November 9.

Potassium bichromate, 95,000 pounds, Purchasing & Contracting Office, N. Y. Chemical District, 111 E. 16, New York 3, invitation 21, November 9.

Potassium ferrocyanide, 25,000 pounds, Purchasing & Contracting Office, N. Y. Chemical District, 111 E. 16, New York 3, invitation 20, November 8.

Salt, iodized table, 4,660,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 467, November 21.

Shrinkproofing emulsion, 20,800 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-119, November 14.

Soda, laundry, 60,200 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2M-4231, November 9; ash, 147,800 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-112, November 13.

Sodium bichromate, 496,035 pounds, Purchasing & Contracting Office, 111 E. 16, New York 3, invitation 22, November 9.

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, 646,100 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-116, November 13.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, 40,000 pounds, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, invitation 11, November 10; tribasic, 155,400 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-118, November 14.

Soil sterilant, Bureau of Reclamation, Yellowstone District, P. O. Box 1264, Billings, Mont., invitation 605-763-A, November 8.

Starch, laundry, 143,640 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-115, November 15.

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Obituaries

Philip G. Mumford

Philip G. Mumford, former president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, and until last spring chairman of the board of American Machine & Metals, Inc., New York, died October 20 in that city. His age was seventy-seven.

Mr. Mumford entered the employ of Commercial Solvents shortly after World War I. Within a short time he was elected president, retaining the post until his resignation in 1928. From 1931 until 1947, Mr. Mumford was both president and chairman of the board of American Machine & Metals. In 1947, he resigned the presidency, retaining the chairmanship until last spring. At his death, Mr. Mumford was a director of Commercial Solvents and the South Puerto Rico Sugar Company.

Walter L. S. Alexander, assistant sales manager of the coffee bag division, Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y., died October 21 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was fifty-three years of age.

Henry A. Clark, a founder and first vice-president of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, died October 29 at Glen Cove, L. I. His age was eighty-five. Mr. Clark started in the sugar business with B. A. Howell & Son, New York sugar brokers, serving with that firm for more than ten years. During this time he became an investor in the National Sugar Refining Company. In 1898 he joined several members and customers of Howell in the formation of Cuban-American. Mr. Clark served the new firm as secretary for many years before rising to the first vice-presidency, which he held up to his death.

Joseph Dragan, formerly for thirty years an employee of the Bayway refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company at Linden, N. J., died October 27 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

Charles E. Hendrixson, who retired in 1939 as secretary-treasurer of the American Viscose Corporation, with which he was associated for eighteen years, died October 31 in Philadelphia. He was seventy-four years old.

Dennis R. Horgan, for many years active in the vegetable oil trade as a dealer and broker, died October 28 in New York. He was sixty years of age. Mr. Horgan was a member of the former firm of Frey & Horgan, New York brokers in vegetable oils, tallow and greases.

Edward H. Melhuish, an engineer for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York, died October 31 in Hoboken, N. J. He was sixty-five.

Albert E. Mullen, general manager of the American Perfumers Laboratories, a division of Avon Products, Inc., New York, died October 29 in Pelham, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Mullen had been associated with Avon Products since 1934.

Fitzhugh C. Pannill, who retired last July as an executive of the producing coordination department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, died October 29 in that city. His age was sixty-five. Mr. Pannill entered the oil business in 1909 and joined Jersey Standard in 1932. During his service with the concern he negotiated many oil concessions for Standard's affiliates in Europe and South America.

George Scherff, chief auditor of the Union Sulphur Company, New York, when he retired in 1944, died October 30 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was seventy-eight. Mr. Scherff had been associated with Union Sulphur for forty years at the time of his retirement.

Ralph P. Spooner, director of the American Abrasive Metals Company, Irvington, N. J., died November 1 in New York. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Dr. A. S. Thumbi Raja, a lecturer in physical chemistry at Nizam College, Hyderabad, India, for the past eighteen years, died October 20. He was forty-five years of age. Dr. Raja had been on leave in this country for three years studying electrical chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute under the sponsorship of the Hyderabad government.

Dr. John S. Van Nest, retired assistant professor of chemistry at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., died there October 27. He was seventy-eight.

Liquid Carbonic Elects Brown

Liquid Carbonic Corporation has elected W. A. Brown, jr., formerly vice-president and general manager, president and general manager of the concern. P. F. Lavedan, president, has been elected to the newly-created office of chairman of the board, in which capacity he continues as chief executive officer of the company.

Pennsalt Markets 2 New Dishwashing Compounds

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, now is marketing two new products, "Pen-Glo" and "Pen-Gleam," for dishwashing in kitchens of hotels, restaurants and institutions. The twin products are designed to meet all the problems of washing and soil removal from dishes and utensils, except heavy scouring, encountered in these kitchens—"Pen-Glo" for use in mechanical dishwashers and "Pen-Gleam" for hand washing.

Wolff to D.C. for Goodrich

James S. Wolff has been appointed Washington, D. C., representative of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He succeeds R. H. Williams, who has been assigned a new post.

Mr. Wolff joined Goodrich Chemical in 1946 and since 1947 had been a technical representative in Chicago.

Phila. Chemical Club Outing Wed.

The final golf outing of the Philadelphia Chemical Club will be held November 7 at the Cedarbrook Country Club, at which time the Blaw-Knox cup will be awarded.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Agricultural chemical index moved upward to 92.5 during the period under review from 92.4. Chilean sodium nitrate was advanced in price last week. The upward revision was made to cover increased producing costs along with higher freights and was the first change since last January. There was also an advance in domestic nitrate. Ammonium sulphate retained its tight supply position with production moving rapidly enough to prevent first hand accumulations. It was stated there is a world-wide shortage of this material at present. Superphosphate continued tight and firm with no spot offerings made by producers. Small mixers have been slow in placing orders for super and apparently are not convinced that the stringency in sulphuric acid may result in an acute scarcity later in the season. Domestic potash shipments moved regularly from plants except for temporary delays occasioned by insufficient boxcar facilities. There was no easement in the supply of nitrogenous process tankage or nitrogen solutions.

Recent advance in the price of dried blood proved to be shortlived. A relaxation in the feed demand brought the price down to its former level. Tankage was quiet and unchanged. Bone meal maintained a strong position with offerings limited. Occasional sales of hoof meal were reported at previous prices. Menhaden meal remained scarce with the price holding close to the ceiling. Inquiry for castor pomace was active with the market bare of stocks. It was stated that production has been cutback temporarily by the closing down of an oil plant resulting from inability to bring castor beans through the harbor strike zone.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Phosphate—Philippine importers have been invited to submit bids for 15,000 tons of ammoni. phosphate fertilizer. The deadline for bids will be Nov. 19 at 10 a.m. Manila time. Address Philippine Council, room 512, Finance Building, Manila, P. I. The importation will be under an ECA procurement authorization.

Ammonium Sulphate — Production is feeding demand at present and the movement is preventing accumulations and holding the supply position tight. September output of coke-oven material was placed at 150,551,497 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. August production was 153,679,075 pounds and in September last year 141,612,600 pounds were made. Sales in September amounted to 132,077,361 pounds, compared with 148,410,705 in the preceding month and 110,434,000 in September, 1950. Stocks on September 30 were 96,038,851 pounds, against 79.492,280 on August 31 and 161,719,800 pounds on September 30, 1950.

Castor Pomace—Market continued bare of stocks, with plenty of inquiry from the fertilizer trade. It was stated that a plant had temporarily stopped operating owing to inability to transport castor beans through the port strike zone.

Dried Blood — Priced lower under a slower feed demand. The market was quoted at $8.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—August production of fish meal and scrap amounted to 35,533 tons, compared with 38,832 tons for the same month in 1950, according to the Department of the Interior. Menhaden output in August was 25,518 tons, against 25,222 in August, 1950. Production for eight months totaled 84,314 tons, against 75,534 for the same period in 1950.

Sodium Nitrate — Chilean nitrate has been advanced $3.50 per ton effective October 29. Bulk is now priced at $53.50 per ton and in paper bags at $57 for carlots at port warehouse. Less carlots shipped by rail are held at 50c. per ton over carlot prices plus drayages, if any, from the port warehouse to railroad station. For deliveries to trucks in any quantity add 50c. per ton to carlot prices, plus applicable terminal use charge. For deliveries to boats at port warehouse, the actual per ton expense incurred by the importer in excess of the nominal charge will be added to the carlot prices, plus applicable terminal use charge. The upward revision covers increased production costs and higher freights. Domestic was also higher at $47.50 per ton for bulk, and $51 for bags, f.o.b. the works.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Supply conditions have shown some improvement for all grades and the European market has developed a better state of balance with an absence of surplus stocks. Japan is making inquiries for shipment over the first quarter of 1952, but the exact amount of tonnage has not been disclosed to date.

Morocco's exports of phosphate rock in the first half of 1951 totaled 2,300,000 metric tons, compared with 2,000,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1950. The United Kingdom was the leading buyer—372,150 tons. Purchases by Italy (304,530 tons) rose substantially, whereas shipments to France and the Federal Republic of Germany declined significantly.

Superphosphate—Market position tight and firm with spot material definitely scarce here and in Baltimore. Small mixers are postponing buying operations and apparently are not concerned by the possibility of a serious shortage later in the season.

Potashes

Shipments of domestic potash have been confined to contract accounts and producers have their output sold for the season at current prices. The movement is running up to schedule except when temporary boxcar shortages have resulted in slight delays. Prices for French potash are expected to continue firm through the period culminating with next June.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Considerable improvement was noted in market activity throughout the past week. Adequate supplies of inorganic items are reported available and incoming shipments of materials continue steady. Shortage of rolling stock is expected to hinder shipments of Canadian materials, particularly during November. A price increase of $3.50 per ton was announced for sodium nitrate, effective October 29. The fish meal supply on the Pacific Coast is extremely light and it is expected that imported meal will be necessary to fill existing contracts.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $81.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.36 per ton for 16.20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.86 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Pesticides

Market situation seasonally quiet with the exception of specialties, one of which is warfarin. Demand has increased for this rodent expeller with the market maintaining a satisfactory degree of balance. Most of the producers of BHC have their output sold on contract and the same condition is noted in DDT. Some spot material has continued available in both items. Pyrethrum has remained in tight supply with the market expected to develop a more definite trend by the end of the month.

Pyrethrum—All pyrethrum growers in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda participate in a joint East African pool, and marketing is conducted by the Kenya Pyrethrum Board. The board is organized under statute as the cooperative research and marketing agent for the pyrethrum industry. The United States is the dominant market and took more than 90 percent of 1950 exports of 26,443 hundredweight.

Sulphur

Market position continued definitely tight with supply conditions likely to get worse before they get better. Stocks have declined from a pre-war peak of two years' supply to a present low of only six months. The government is controlling distribution.

A large petroleum company in the United Kingdom has announced that work on a plant for production of sulphur will begin soon at Fawley, Southampton. Annual capacity is estimated at about 12,000 long tons of 95-percent sulphur. Completion of the plant is expected early in 1953.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sodium nitrate, chilean, $3.50 per ton. domestic, $2.50 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
92.5	92.4	92.4	82.2	83.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Herbicides and Defoliants '52 Supply Seen Adequate

Production of herbicide and defoliant chemicals is expected to be adequate next year to meet the increased demands of the nation's farmers, the National Production Authority was told October 30. At a meeting of the herbicide and defoliant chemical industry advisory committee, the government was advised that demand for these two chemical groups is expected to increase during the 1951-52 season, but that production is expected to keep pace.

The outlook for 1951-52 for the principal herbicide and defoliant chemicals was itemized by the agency as follows:—

	Requirements[1]	Probable supply
Sodium arsenite	5,000,000	5,000,000
Sodium chlorate[2]	30,000,000	40,000,000
2,4-D acid	21,500,000	29,000,000
2,4,5-T	8,000,000	8,000,000
Other	67,000,000	70,000,000
	139,500,000	150,600,000

[1] Requirements are for the agricultural year, October 1 through September 30, and includes exports.
[2] Supplies for herbicidal and defoliant use only.

King Joins Pennsalt

Donald A. King has joined Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's sales-service organization in the industrial chemicals department. Mr. King will make his headquarters at the company's sales office in Detroit, Mich., and has been assigned to the territory in that area.

Ansul Issues Data on Sulphur Fires

The engineering department, fire extinguisher division of the Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has issued a revised technical bulletin covering extinguishment of sulphur fires. The bulletin points out that the fire hazard has been increased by introduction of new methods of processing raw sulphur which emphasize smaller-sized sulphur particles. When in powder form, the bulletin says, sulphur requires extreme care in handling, due to violent dust explosions which may result if ignition sources are present.

DuPont Company Develops New Chemical Weed Killer

A new non-selective chemical weed killer which is said to "erase" dense growths of mixed grasses and broad-leaf weeds, leaving only an expanse of bare soil, has been developed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Known as CMU, short for 3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea, the chemical has undergone extensive tests under a wide range of field conditions during the past year. In addition to duPont tests, more than 150 investigators have evaluated the compound in every state of the nation, as well as in Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Honduras, and Colombia.

Potential commercial uses for CMU include prevention of growth of grass and weeds on railroad roadbeds and trestle locations, around power sub-stations and manufacturing plant sites. It is also claimed to eliminate growth which constitutes a fire hazard in lumber yards, around petroleum storage tanks, arsenals, and telephone and telegraph poles.

Arkell & Smiths Elects

Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y., has elected Ernie E. Brown vice-president of the company. Mr. Brown has been associated with the paper industry for a number of years, and will make his headquarters at the concern's New York office, 500 Fifth avenue.

Trade Briefs

Vanadian Corporation of America has leased the tungsten mill of Hetzer Mines, Inc., at Nederland, Col.

National Can Corporation has named F. B. McNamara vice-president in charge of sales.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Conditions in the textile and leather chemicals market, remained steady, despite light volume of business. Consumers continued to operate on a hand to mouth basis. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Increased cost of zinc dust stiffened zinc chemical compounds and sodium hydrosulphite but prices were without change.

In sizing materials, potato starch was the firmest on the list. Production has not begun in Maine, due to the scarcity and high cost of potatoes for grinding. Business has been fairly active in Idaho starch for shipment to eastern consumers. Corn dextrin and starch moved steadily against orders, while tapioca flour demand was limited, chiefly for spot delivery.

Leather production registered moderate gains during August over July, according to Tanners Council. Cattle hide output in August amounted to 1,885,000 hides, compared with 1,534,000 in July; calf and whole kip skins, totaled 559,000, against 459,000; goat and kid skins, 2,486,000 compared with 2,038,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,879,000, against 1,480,000.

World wool production next year will be slightly higher than 1951 although supplies are expected to hold about same levels, the Department of Agriculture predicted. The carry over into 1951,52 season will be larger than last season, but the reduction in stocks of consuming countries will more than offset the increase. Wool production in the United States is expected to exceed the current season, now estimated at over 255,000,000 pounds, grease basis. Prices to domestic growers in 1952 are likely to increase somewhat, but not reach the highs of last Spring, according to the department. U. S. stocks of wool at the end of June totaled 217,000,000 pounds, clean basis, slightly higher than a year ago. It is expected stocks will continue to improve.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
320.3	320.3	320.5	225.1	247.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Withdrawals against contracts were fairly active, while new business was reported spotty. Prices were firm with increased cost of basic materials. Tankcars were held at 14½c. per pound, freight allowed East; 16c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 17½c., drums for lesser quantities.

Bichromates—Production moved steadily against current contracts. Supply situation was still tight. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export business was restricted due to limited offerings from producers.

Sodium Acetate—Market was firm, reflecting the higher cost of acetic acid. Consuming demand was reported moderate, mainly for prompt delivery. Anhydrous was quoted at 12c. per pound, drums, works and 12¾c., less carlots. Diacetate, 33-35 percent acidity, 14c., drums, carlots and 14¾c., smaller quantities and anhydrous, 17c. drums, carlots, and 17¾c., less carlots.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Increased cost of zinc dust has stiffened this material, though quotations were unchanged. Consuming interest lagged and was confined to actual requirements. Export demand was keen and has absorbed the bulk of available supplies.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Market remained in a firm position as demand exceeded limited supplies. Production was still affected by the small cattle kill. Prices were unchanged for both albumin and dried soluble blood.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers absorbed fair sized quantities for prompt delivery, while inquiry for forward delivery was slow. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades.

Corn Starch—Moderate trading was reported for prompt requirements. Deliveries against former orders were in good request. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Visible corn supply was increased 963,000 bushels to 32,200,000 bushels for the week ended October 27, compared with 35,386,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consuming demand was fairly active, chiefly for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Edible flake was maintained at $2.02 to $2.04 per pound, and powder, $2.06 to $2.08 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, according to quantity. Stocks on spot were reported light. Production of liquid egg during September totaled 7,576,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This quantity was 65 percent less than the 21,658,000 pounds produced during September last year and 44 percent less than the 1945-49 average of 13,505,000 pounds. Dried egg output during September totaled 468,000 pounds compared with 3,739,000 pounds during September last year and the 1945-49 average of 2,642,000 pounds. Production consisted of 337,000 pounds of dried albumen and 131,000 pounds of dried yolk. No dried whole egg production was reported for September. Dried egg production for the first 9 months of this year totaled 15,991,000 pounds compared with 89,431,000 pounds during the same period last year.

Egg Yolk—Stocks on the spot were reported scanty and closely held at former levels. Trading was confined to prompt requirements. Prices ranged from $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yolk production in September totaled 131,000 pounds, compared with 110,000 pounds in September last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Potato Starch—This market was steady, reflecting the scarcity of stocks in Maine. High cost and scarcity of potatoes for grinding kept output down to an occasional carlot. Trading was moderate and restricted to starch made in Idaho. Sales for shipment from Idaho were reported at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Spot stocks were unchanged and prices maintained at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady for spot stocks. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7½c. per pound, carlots exwarehouse and 7¾c. to 8c. for lesser quantities. Mediums ranged from 7c. to 7½c as to quantity. Java medium ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per pound, according to quantity, and low grade 5½c. to 6c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

Leather market continued inactive last week. Prices were unsteady, reflecting the recent decline in hides. Trading was light and spotty, as tanners were on the sidelines preferring to await further developments. Trading in sole leather continued quiet. Calfskins were easy and in slow demand. Stocks of raw hides were not heavy, due to reduced cattle slaughter. Tanners purchased hides cautiously due to the light demand for leather from shoe manufacturers. Shoe inventories were reported heavy and another manufacturer recently announced price reductions.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest continued at low ebb. Supplies were ample, with tanners not taking hold. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Cutch—Despite limited consuming inquiry, offers for shipment were unchanged and well held at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Demand continued slow. Shipments, however, were quotably unchanged and fairly steady for South American and African grades. South American bark was offered at $57 per ton, exdock. African was quoted nominally at $82 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners restricted demand to an occasional shipment for prompt delivery. While business was slow, prices were steady. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/65c. per pound, exdock, and clarified at 12 3/16c., same basis.

Wattle—Shipments were closely held at unchanged quotations. Tanners interest in replacements continued slow. Offers from primary centers were freer than heretofore. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4.

Seaborg to Head ACS Physical Chemistry Div.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, professor of chemistry at the University of California, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry for 1952. Dr. Seaborg succeeds Professor Milton Burton of the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Franklin A. Long, professor of physical chemistry at Cornell University, has been chosen chairman-elect and Professor Joseph W. Kennedy of Washington University, St. Louis, has been named secretary-treasurer.

Tanners' Council Elects

Lawrence L. Jones, president of Willard Helburn, Inc., Peabody, Mass., has been elected president of the Tanners' Council of America to succeed Clayton F. Van Pelt, presiden of Fred Reuping Leather Company, Fond du Lac, Wis. A. L. Gebhardt, of A. L. Gebhardt Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has been named treasurer to succeed William F. Schumann, jr., president of Hoffmann-Standard Tanning Company,

Snell Has New Test Fabric

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has developed a new test fabric designed to aid industrial laboratories in determining the effectiveness of soaps or syndets. The new soiled cloth will be supplied as "FDS Soiled Cotton" by Snell and will complement its "PSC Soiled Cotton" for multiwash testing and its "FDS Soiled Wool" for light duty detergents already offered to the industry. Information as to prices, availability and use can be obtained from Snell's New York offices at 29 West 15th street, New York.

Munitions Bd. Post to Ring

Appointment of Rear Admiral Morton L. Ring as acting vice-chairman for supply management of the Department of Defense Munitions Board, was announced October 30 by J. D. Small, chairman. Admiral Ring, for two years one of the Munitions Board's military directors, succeeds William J. McBrian, who returns to his post as vice-president of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, East Peoria, Ill.

Goodrich Chemical Making New Nylon Processing Size

Commercial availability of a new nylon processing size has been announced by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Designated as "Good-rite TS-20," the product is designed specifically to satisfy the need for an improved material for single end sizing and warp slashing. "TS-20" is supplied as a 25 percent total solids solution which may be extended by adding cold water. When diluted, it is ready for use; it requires no additives. The size comes in lined steel drums.

Gen'l Dyestuff Issues Brochure

A brochure outlining current methods of dyeing some of the new synthetic fibers and blends, with indications of the fastness properties which may be expected, has been issued by General Dyestuff Corporation, New York. Outlining dye methods for "Dacron," "Dynel," "Acrilan," "Orlon," "Vicara," nylon, acetate and nylon blends, "Celcos," Saran," and "Fortisan," the publications indicates what synthetics and blends can be dyed satisfactorily now, and what are some of the hoped-for future results and trends.

Trade Briefs

Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Company, Philadelphia, has elected George W. Scudder, jr., to the board.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company's Philadelphia division, 11,000 Roosevelt boulevard, Philadelphia 15, has issued a new sixteen-page bulletin (P809) describing the application, types and operation features of the firm's line of motorized hand trucks and electric stackers.

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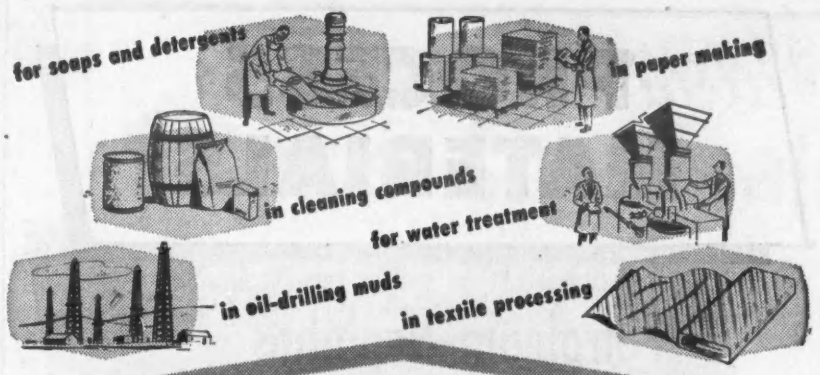

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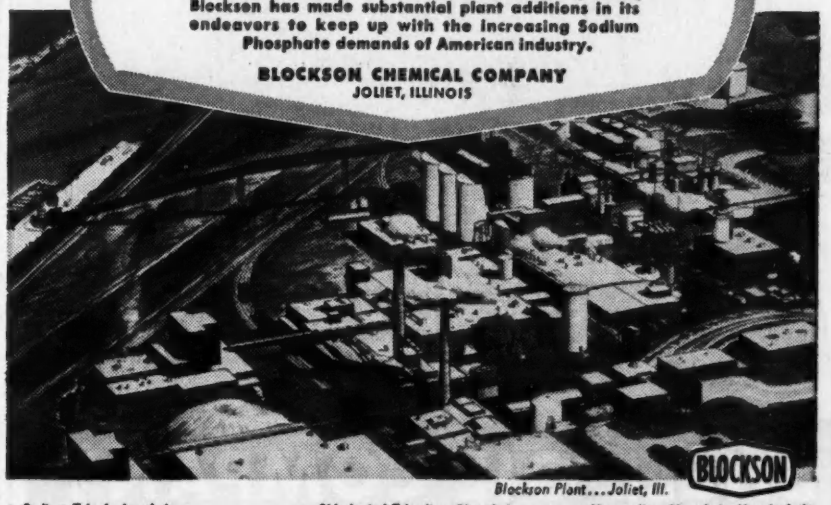

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• Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
• Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum toluol continued in a tight supply position last week. It was feeling the added weight that came as a result of the increased government demand for coaltar toluol. One producer stated during the week that it expected the demand to increase further because of an expected increase in industrial consumption. Petroleum xylol continued in a high enough supply position to accommodate the market. The demand for the material was at good levels. Higher boilers were moving in good volume, although there was still a tightness noted in the supply. Intermediate aromatic solvents held pretty much to their previous position of good demand a snug supply. One producer announced that it would advance tetraethyl lead compounds December 1.

The market for aliphatics showed no particular change from the previous week. The demand was higher than it had been during the summer months but there was sufficient material available to handle it. The consumption of LPG's was showing an increase as a result of the coming of cooler weather, although the seasonal temperature change was a little late this year. Butane and propane were available in sufficient amount to handle the market requirements. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were in good demand and supply was ample. Petrolatum and white mineral oils showed no particular change.

Solvents and Diluents

The supply of petroleum toluol continued tight last week. The recent government increase in the demand for coaltar toluol had, of course, thrown an added weight of demand on the petroleum material producers. One of these producers stated last week that it expected petroleum toluol to become even tighter because of an anticipated increased industrial demand. The demand for petroleum xylol continued at good levels. There was enough of it available to accommodate the current amount of purchasing. Higher boilers continued without any particular change. The demand was at what were considered good levels and the supply still showed tightness. There was still a snugness in the availability of the intermediate aromatic solvents. The demand was at the high levels that had been observed for some time.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The demand continued at a good point during the past week, and the general level could be said to be higher than it had been during the summer months. The supply was strong enough to accommodate it comfortably.

Lacquer Diluent—The market was without particular feature during the period under review. The supply was at ample levels for the current demand. At present the call for the item was at what were considered good levels, and was reported to be higher than it had been during the summer months.

Mineral Spirits—This item continued to move in good volume during the period under review, with the level of sales showing an improvement over that of the summer. Enough material was available to handle the requirements of the consuming industries without any pinch.

Rubber Solvent—The market picture for this item last week was about what it had been in recent weeks with regard to the supply and demand. The availability of the material was such that orders could be accommodated without any difficulty. The demand was at a good point and was showing an improvement over the levels of the summer months.

Stoddard Solvent—Conditions in the market for this item held to the previous period's levels of supply and demand. Stocks were available in sufficient quantity to make the filling of orders no particular problem. The demand was at a higher level than it had been during the summer period.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The demand last week continued to hold at the good levels that had been apparent since the end of the summer, and the supply was strong enough to accommodate it without any pinch.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 20 totaled 258,208,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,434,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 3,774,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 4,518,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 744,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The coming of the cooler weather was having its effect in increasing the demand for this material. The expected seasonal pickup had been a little slow, however, because the weather did not become cool as early as it had in some years. Sufficient material was reported to be available to accommodate the market without pinch.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — The demand continued at good levels last week and it was reported that it was better than it had been recently, although not up to the peaks of last year. The tone of inquiries was also reported to be better. Supply was at high enough levels to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty.

Paraffin—A stronger tone was reported in the demand for this material last week and there was also said to be a better inquiry than recently. The item was moving well although not as high as last year. Supply was strong enough to handle the demand satisfactorily.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude petroleum increased 91,000 barrels for the month of August to 6,232,000 barrels, reports the Bureau of Mines. Texas, with a daily average increase of 47,000 barrels and Kansas with a gain of 13,000 barrels were the only states showing any appreciable change from the previous month.

The indicated demand for domestic crude petroleum increased 81,000 barrels daily over the July average to 6,127,000 barrels daily. Stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 105,000 barrels daily during August. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign were 254,276,000 barrels on August 31 compared with 250,847,000 barrels on July 31.

Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—One producer announced last week that it would increase prices of these materials December 1. It said that the move was necessitated by the recent increase in the cost of lead and increased manufacturing costs. The price of tetraethyl lead motor mix compound will be advanced approximately 3¼ percent to 39.4c. per pound, and aviation mix compound will be advanced approximately 3½ percent, to 42.618c.

Petrolatum—The demand for this item continued at the higher levels that had been observed recently. Supply was available in sufficient amounts to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty. The drums picture was fairly good because of the efforts that producers had made to have their empties returned.

White Mineral Oils—Supply held at high enough levels during the period under review to accommodate the current demand without any difficulty. The rate of ordering held at the higher levels that had been apparent since the ending of the summer. The drums situation was improved since more empties were being returned to producers for re-use.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents continue adequate to meet present requirements and no shortages are anticipated at the present rate of demand. Pricewise, listings were unchanged with lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Heavy demand is being maintained for butane, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with supplies tight. Propane stocks are still on the abundant side with only moderate inquiry reported. Price listing is unchanged at 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

NPC Committee Calls Coal Hydrogenation Uneconomical

Production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal by the hydrogenation process is uneconomical, according to a study by a special committee of the National Petroleum Council appointed at the request of Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. W. S. S. Rodgers, chairman of the board of the Texas Company, who is chairman of the synthetic liquid fuels production costs committee, announced its findings in Washington October 31.

The committee reported that while the cost of synthetic liquid fuels from oil shale was "significantly higher" than the cost of gasoline produced from crude petroleum, this method "warrants continued attention" of the petroleum industry.

On the basis of operating plants with a total capacity of 216,000 barrels per day, the cost of producing, but not including the cost of distributing, marketing or sales tax, a gallon of synthetic gasoline from coal hydrogenation would be 43½ cents. On the same basis a gallon of gasoline made from oil shale would cost 14.7 cents delivered to a major consuming area. The present wholesale price at the refinery of gasoline produced from crude oil varies from 12 to 13 cents a gallon, excluding tax.

The production of 216,000 barrels per day of synthetic liquid fuels from coal would require eight hydrogenation plants representing an investment of over $4,000,000,000. The coal to oil project would require 1,710,000 tons of steel. Five oil shale plants would be needed to produce 200,000 barrels of liquid fuel daily and would cost $1,500,000,000 and would require 694,000 tons of steel.

Esso Standard Oil, S. A., Formed; Billups President

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, has announced reorganization of six wholly-owned affiliates operating in the Caribbean area into Esso Standard Oil, S. A., and the appointment of Fred H. Billups as president of the new company. Henry H. Blackeby, assistant controller of Jersey Standard, has been named chairman. Headquarters of the new company will be in Havana, Cuba.

Under the move the present Esso Standard Oil (Central America) S. A., will be changed to Esso Standard Oil, S. A., and it will acquire the business and assets of Esso Standard Oil Company (Antilles) S. A., Esso Standard Oil (Caribbean) S. A., Esso Standard Oil Company (Cuba), Esso Standard Oil Company (Puerto Rico), and Standard Oil (Canal Zone) Company.

La. Tidelands Maps Released

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced today that the Geological Survey has placed in open file for public inspection a set of twelve maps of the submerged coastal lands off the coast of Louisiana, on which is shown a line marking the shoreward limits of the submerged lands claimed by the United States pursuant to the decision and decree of the Supreme Court in the case United States v. Louisiana. The maps are drawn on a scale of 1 inch to 5,000 feet, and each covers an area in the Lambert quadrangle system used by the state of Louisiana for oil and gas leasing of offshore areas.

The maps may be examined in the Geological Survey, room 3233, General Services Administration Building, Washington, D. C.; and in the office of the Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor, Geological Survey, Room 239, Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla. A limited number of copies can be prepared by the department for those desiring such copies. A charge of $25 will be made for each set of twelve maps so prepared.

Trade Briefs

Shell Oil Company, New York, opened a new petroleum products distribution center at Memphis, Tenn., October 30.

George W. Schwer, a member of the comptroller's department of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, since 1933, has been appointed its assistant comptroller.

Lawrence W. Lee, vice-president of the Husky Oil Company, Cody, Wyo., has been appointed director of a newly-established distribution and marketing division in the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The authorized changing price picture on phenol and phthalic anhydride, which has been reported from week to week as it developed, came into final focus last week as the last producers got their approved price schedules into effect as of November 1. Phenol made a net advance of 2 cents per pound, the new ceilings of different producers ending up with a ¼ cent spread between them. Phthalic anhydride price movements also involved a net change of 2 cents per pound, with manufacturer's ceiling prices varying by ½ cent.

Cresols and cresylic acids were now in about the best supply in relation to demand that they have attained in the last year or more, so far as domestic production was concerned. Imported ADF acid was, of course, abundant due to the slump in the demand over the last three months during which time most importers were in the position of taking in more acid than they could dispose of, and trading was still dull.

Phenol supplies were in an easier position, but still not free, and there was no expectation that they would attain a full balance with demand this year. Creosote was plentiful and abundant.

Aromatic solvents and benzol remained tight, the most acute supply pinch developing in coaltar source toluol as a result of government directives taking vast quantities of nitration material for direct defense purposes.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate for the week ended November 3 as 104.5 percent of theoretical capacity, which was equivalent to 2,089,000 tons of ingots and castings. This was the largest amount of steel ever made in one week in the United States, and represented the thirty-fifth week in 1951 when steel production exceeded the theoretical 100 percent capacity level. The previous week steel production was 2,057,000 tons, and one year ago it was 1,975,000 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—While it was generally felt that benzol was tight and likely to remain so, producers of coaltar aromatics were more concerned presently about toluol than they were about benzol. Some benzol producers said the item was about as critical as ever, while others felt that they noted some lessening of pressure in recent weeks which had so far not been resumed.

The Bureau of Mines reported the September cokeoven production of all grades of benzol as amounting to a total of 14,081,925 gallons, as against the August output of 14,336,938 gallons, and 13,440,800 gallons turned out in September of last year. This brought the total cokeoven benzol output for the first three quarters of 1951 to 132,570,825 gallons, compared with 117,875,700 gallons during the corresponding period of 1950. Stocks were slightly higher than they were a year ago.

Coaltar—Crude tar output as reported by the Bureau of Mines amounted to 65,923,813 gallons in September of this year, off 2.3 percent from the 67,453,737 gallons turned out in August. In September of last year the production figure stood at 62,822,300 gallons. This brought the total output for the first three quarters of 1951 to 593,254,445 gallons, compared with 546,069,800 gallons during the same period of 1950. Stocks at the end of September this year were some 3,000,000 under those of a year ago.

Creosote—According to the Bureau of Mines stocks of cokeoven operators at the end of September amounted to 1,892,371 gallons, compared with 1,968,235 gallons at the end of August, and 1,040,400 gallons a year ago. These figures were in line with the comments of producers to the effect that abundant supplies were tending to back up on them creating somewhat of a storage problem, not as yet serious. The total creosote stocks were, of course, much greater, because of the large quantity produced by tar distillers, and the substantial import volume.

Cokeoven production in September amounted to 2,872,967 gallons, down 4.1 percent from August output of 2,995,750 gallons. In September of last year 2,999,300 gallons were produced. This brought the production of cokeoven operators for the first three quarters of this year to 24,457,006 gallons, against 24,723,500 gallons in the corresponding period of 1950.

Cresols—The market on resin grade and other cresols was said to be presently characterized by less pressure for delivery than it had been for a long time. Producers started getting out from under a heavy backlog of orders last July, and have made progress slowly but steadily in this direction to date. Cresols could not yet be described as free, but certainly there was nothing critical about the market any longer, most immediate needs being taken care of with reasonable promptness.

Cresylic Acid—The imported acid market was a bit stronger last week, with the weighted price per gallon averaging somewhat higher but still ranging from $1.40 to $1.55 per gallon, and orders being received at a slightly better rate. There were various orders reported last week running individually into several hundred drums. This brought about the first hopeful sign in a market which for several months has been exceedingly dull. However, this was not to be interpreted to mean that the ADF market had taken any sharp uptrend, but it did show a gradual improvement.

Importers had over recent months been taking in more acid than they were disposing of, accumulating high priced inventories. Consequently, sales of any substantial quantity indicating that consumer inventories were beginning to run out, was welcome. There were spot lots around being offered at a cent or two above or below the $1.40 figure, but they were limited in amount, and the quantity of cheap acid available was felt to be not too great.

Most importers were firm in their price ideas ranging from $1.50 to $1.55, because incoming shipments from foreign sources were firm at $1.50. There was no disposition on the part of the English to reduce their acid price demands because of the apparently good South American market which easily sustained the $1.50 figure.

Another factor to be considered in the ADF acid market, was that domestic acid producers were now in the nearest to balance supply position that they have been in a very long time. This was a situation which would tend to keep ADF from firming up in price too quickly or too strongly.

The disposition of some importers who have for several months been paying warehouse storage on a few hundred drums of cresylic acid, was that they would dispose of it at virtually cost centering around the $1.40 level, and would then stay out of the market until ADF prices reached a general level of around $1.55 at which price business could again be done without a loss. Meanwhile, there hung over the whole affair the threat of a decline in the event that the Korean war should come to an end.

Naphthalene — The crude market was still critical last week, with little or no hope of any improvement for the balance of the year. Any improvement in the scarcity of supplies that might develop was felt likely to come from a falling off of consumption rather than any betterment of the sharply curtailed import supplies.

Cokeoven production of crude naphthalenes of all grades amounted in September to 10,566,516 pounds, as against the 10,677,383 pounds turned out in August.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Phenol, synthetic, 2c. per lb.
Phthalic anhydride, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	123.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

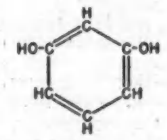
Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended November 3 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,018,490
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,134,838
Benzol	gals.	3,432,172
Coaltar	gals.	15,626,150
Creosote oil	gals.	627,636
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,134,643
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	25,113
Toluol	gals.	643,764
Xylol	gals.	167,433

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

More Resorcinol for Defense!



Koppers expands its production facilities

THROUGH expanding production facilities, our Chemical Division plans to manufacture more Resorcinol. Distribution of Koppers Resorcinol is now governed by Schedule 6 under NPA Order M-45.

Many end products, resulting from the reactions of Resorcinol, are essential to the defense effort. Typical products: explosives, medicinals, pharmaceuticals, woodworking adhesives, dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals—plus compounds that make rubber adhere better to fabrics and cords.

The versatile nature of Resorcinol stems from its high reactivity; the three hydrogen atoms adjacent to the hydroxyl groups are particularly reactive. As a result, Resorcinol undergoes many interesting and unusual reactions in addition to those typical of phenol—reactions which may suggest new and undeveloped commercial possibilities to you.

Koppers Resorcinol is manufactured in two grades. Koppers Resorcinol, Technical, for most chemical manufacturing and processing use, is produced in flake form with a minimum purity of 98.5%. Koppers Resorcinol, U.S.P., for medicinal and pharmaceutical applications, is in the form of fine crystals with a minimum purity of 99.5%.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, send for Bulletin C-9-124. This Bulletin describes many of the interesting and unusual reactions of Resorcinol, as well as its physical properties, chemical properties and uses.

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Chemical Division, Dept. OPD-11-5
Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

In September a year ago output stood at 8,413,900 pounds. This brought the coke-oven crude naphthalene production for the first three quarters of 1951 to a total of 94,487,077 pounds, compared with 73,088,100 pounds turned out during the corresponding period of 1950.

Imported crude prices met with considerable resistance at the 16c. and 17c. figure, and the high side of the range tended to narrow to around 15c., bringing the range down to 11c. to 15c.

Phenol—The authorized upward price movements which have been taking place in the synthetic phenol market over recent months, came into a final price pattern likely to characterize this market for several months ahead. Some months ago the price was advanced 2¼c. per pound on synthetic phenol, tankcar quantities moving up from 17¼c. to 19½c. This movement was followed in other quarters, but one maker as of October 24 advanced prices by a straight 2c., bringing his tankcar price to 19¼c. Accordingly, the synthetic phenol market is characterized pricewise by a ¼c. per pound spread between the ceiling levels of different producers.

The supply position of synthetic phenol was described as still on the short side, but no longer drastically so. Some producers were in better shape than others, so far as the relationship between supply and demand was concerned. Phenol was not as free as were cresols and cresylic acids, but consumers were able to obtain their immediate needs without too much delay and hardship.

One of the primary factors behind the easier phenol position was the lower industrial demand for synthetic resin and adhesive demand based on phenolic materials. The building trades have been off for a long time, but the slower plastics production of the Summer months was said to be slightly on the upgrade this Fall, although below expectations.

The price advance on the synthetic phenol left a wider gap between synthetic and natural phenols than is usually considered normal. The feeling was that there ought to be an upward adjustment in natural phenol prices, but the latter materials come under SR-13 and are therefore subject to such limitations as operating margins, affecting coal chemicals generally. Whether or not anything could or would be done with natural phenol prices, either now or at the year-end, was a matter receiving careful study.

Pyridin—This was one of the basic coaltar items still in very critical supply. Ceiling prices maintained their wide spread of 90c. to $1.05 per pound on 2-degree material. There was more pyridin being made now than heretofore, but the increased coaltar output ran far behind the expanded end-use potential in both established and new uses.

Crude tar bases were produced in September by cokeoven operators at the rate of 44,377 gallons, off 2.4 percent from the 45,446 gallons turned out in August. In September of last year production stood at 32,500 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This brought the total crude base output, calculated on a dry basis, to 370,896 gallons for the first three quarters of this year, compared with 303,800 gallons during the corresponding period of last year.

Refined 2-degree pyridin production for September was reported as 131,291 pounds, down 3.2 percent from the August output of 135,617 pounds, but considerably above the 104,200 pounds turned out in September of last year. For the first three quarters of this year refined pyridin production totaled 1,078,496 pounds, as against 903,000 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Solvent Naphtha—The September production of crude heavy solvent by cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 470,392 gallons, off 10 percent from the 522,403 gallons turned out in August. September production in 1950 amounted to 519,800 gallons. For the first three quarters of this year crude heavy solvent output by cokeoven operators was running only slightly ahead of the corresponding period of 1950, the figures being 4,270,266 gallons and 4,163,400 gallons respectively.

Refined light solvent output by cokeoven producers fluctuates considerably from month to month, the 1951 September figure of 18,635 gallons being a 38.7 percent gain over the August output of 13,400 gallons, as compared with September of last year at 26,700 gallons. Refined light solvent output the first three-quarters of this year ran about half that of the same period last year, being 123,556 gallons as against 248,500 gallons.

Supplies of refined solvent naphtha have been critically short all year and were expected to continue so for the last quarter.

Toluol—Compared to the August total production figure of 2,952,522 gallons, cokeoven production in September was

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down slightly to 2,878,659 gallons. Both months, however, were ahead of the level of output a year ago, which stood at 2,567,800 gallons. This brought total cokeoven output for the first three quarters of this year to a total for all grades of 25,781,602 gallons, as against 22,289,100 gallons during the corresponding period of last year.

The toluol market was critically tight because of heavy shipments of nitration grade coaltar source material directly into defense production by order of government directives.

Xylol—Supplies were tightening as a result of the toluol pinch, which was reflected in aromatic solvents generally. The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production as amounting to 780,250 gallons in September, up 3.9 percent over the August figure of 751,051 gallons, and well over the output of September of last year, which stood at 688,300 gallons. For the first three quarters of this year total cokeoven production of xylol stood at 6,828,545 gallons, as against the 5,875,300 gallons turned out in the corresponding period of 1950.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil—One producer will advance prices 2c. per pound, effective December 1. The new price range, works, freight allowed, will be:—carlots, 19c. to 20c. per pound; less carlots, 20c. to 21c. per pound, and tanks, 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Betanaphthol — Effective December 1, technical will be advanced ½c. per pound to a level of 32½c. for carlots and 34½c. for less carlots, both works.

Nitrobenzene—As a result of one producer electing to price under CPR-22, prices were reduced ½c. per pound. The new prices ranges for the material, freight allowed, are: carlots, 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; less carlots, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, and tanks 9½c. to 10½c. per pound. The reductions were made retroactive to September 24.

Phthalic Anhydride—The price picture on this intermediate came finally into clear focus last week, following a period of three months in which various producers were getting their new price structure established under government authorization.

Chronologically, the price movement upward began with one producer advancing prices to 22½c. per pound in bag carlots, and 23½c. in less than carlot bag quantities, effective September 1 on spot and October 1 on contract. This was followed by two other makers on October 1, another on October 15, and finally by the last maker on November 1. Meanwhile, one producer on October 24 set up a price schedule of 22c. per pound in carlots and 23c. in less than carlot bag quantities.

Producers reported demand keeping up to the peak output levels which has characterized the market over recent months, and this despite a falling off of demand for alkyd resins and phthalate plasticizers. The scarcity of naphthalene, as a constant threat to phthalic supplies, was regarded as one of the main factors behind the sustained heavy buying.

The new price structure on phthalic ranging in carlots from 22c. to 22½c. per pound, was expected to hold firm.

Resorcinol—A price reduction of 1½c. per pound was reported in the previous issue. However, the actual quotations to which this price reduction brought the effective schedules on technical material was erroneously reported as 73½c. to 74½c. per pound. The correct figures on the price of technical resorcinol are 82½c. per pound in carlots, and 83½c. in less than carlot quantities. These prices refer to the standard package of 200-pound drums, shipped on an f.o.b. works basis.

Some months ago we reported the authorization by the NPA for the construction of a resorcinol manufacturing plant at Tacoma, Wash. However, it was found that due to raw material shortages in the area, this plant had to be abandoned, and a new authorization has been issued by NPA for the construction of a $600,000 plant in Dominguez (Los Angeles County), California. It was estimated that the new plant would turn out around 1,000,000 pounds of technical grade resorcinol annually. Eventually, production of adhesives and molding resins for consumption in the West Coast area was planned.

Oil & Chemical Plans Additional Production

Plant expansion for increased production of coaltar derivatives, including toluol and aromatic aviation gasoline blending stock, is now under way, according to an announcement by Oil & Chemical Products, Inc.

Present O & C manufacturing is done at the company's Galena Park (Houston), Tex., plant where toluol is obtained as a by-product of benzol refining. In addition to toluol, aromatic blending stocks will be produced.

Demmerle to Gen'l Aniline

Richard L. Demmerle has resigned as executive editor of *Chemical Week* to become assistant director of administration of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. From 1942 to 1945 Mr. Demmerle was administrative officer to the director of research, Manhattan Project Laboratories. He became associate editor of *Chemical Engineering News* and *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* in 1945, and left these American Chemical Society publications to join McGraw-Hill as executive editor of *Chemical Week* in 1950.

Trade Briefs

Hercules Powder Company held its eighth annual company-wide research conference October 22 to 26 in Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Earl W. Flosdorf, director of research and development at the F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has returned to this country after addressing a congress on freezing and drying, held recently in London, England.

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Tenn. Eastman Withdraws Sodium Cellulose Sulphate

Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., has announced the withdrawal of its experimental water soluble cellulose gum, sodium cellulose sulphate. In view of other commitments and the present tight supply of chemical processing equipment and raw materials, the firm stated, it was felt advisable to suspend indefinitely further promotion of SCS. Samples and technical data are no longer being offered.

ACS Elects Division Heads

Dr. Virginia Bartow, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of history of chemistry. Dr. Bartow succeeds Prof. Henry M. Leicester of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco. Dr. Alexander Silverman, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, was named vice-chairman, and Sidney M. Edelstein, technical director of the Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Glass Container Shipments: August

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers during August was 6,913,601, as compared with 6,225,424 in July, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 991,353 in August, against 957,202 in July; chemicals, 604,815 in August, against 602,991 in July, and toiletries, 505,753 in August, against 474,806 in July.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during August totaled 3,629,354, against July's revised total of 3,146,876. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 289,628 in August, against 264,750 in July; chemicals, 117,142 in August, against 92,414 in July, and toiletries, 114,715 in August, against July's revised figure of 107,881.

Yale & Towne Co. Develops New Drum Handling Device

A new horizontal drum handling device that can be attached to any industrial fork truck without removing the forks or making any hydraulic or mechanical connections is now available from the Philadelphia Division, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Completely automatic, the new device is said to be a self-contained unit that fits over the forks and is fixed to them with two

Newark Steel Drum Reports Expansion Nearing Completion

New plant facilities for reconditioning of both open head and bung type steel drums are nearing completion, it has been announced by Newark Steel Drum Company, of Linden, N. J. W. J. McEntee, president, stated, "special machinery and equipment reflecting revolutionary improvements in all phases of reconditioning are incorporated in the new processing lines."

Octagon Issues Metals Booklet

A new eight-page booklet describing "Anchorite 100," a paint-anchoring corrosion-resistant phosphate treatment for metals, has been published by Octagon Process, Inc., 15 Bank Street, Staten 1, N. Y. Printed in two colors, the booklet describes in detail the common causes of paint failure and how they can be prevented. It also goes into methods of application—immersion and spraying—of the "Anchorite 100" treatment. Copies of the booklet are available on request to Octagon Process.

Nuclear Instrument Names Kelsey

The appointment of Dr. F. E. Kelsey, as director of radiochemistry has been announced by Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Dr. Kelsey joined Nuclear after eleven years at the University of Chicago, where he was Associate professor of pharmacology.

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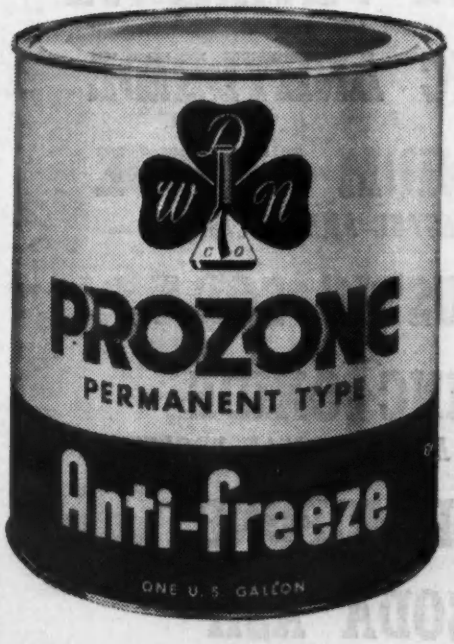

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The price of technical grade chloroform was upped one cent per pound this week, in tankcar lots. In conjunction with this increase, a similar boost in the price of ethylene dichloride was made, which was applicable to tankcars and also to carlot and less than carlot drum lots.

As a result of ceiling price regulation 89, which went into effect the preceding week, feed molasses prices on the East coast were dropped 3 cents to 4 cents per gallon, the net reduction at this terminal totaling 3 cents. Cocoa butter, reflecting the continued poor demand and the weakening commodity market was reduced an additional 1 cent per pound last week. Skimmed milk powder, spray process, in a reverse of the recent trend, was dropped ¼ cent per pound, in carlots.

The current dock strike was reputed to be responsible for the shut down of one local castor oil plant which had been unable to get sufficient supplies of castor beans to maintain operations. Trade continued very dull in the castor bean market and the last quotations heard were largely nominal.

Supplies of acetone were still short, according to reports, the wide diversity of the sources of consumption of this ketone maintaining demand at peak levels. The other solvents, butyl, ethyl and amyl alcohol and their isomers and acetic esters were almost universally in good supply. Demand for these lacquer components was not too good but the synthetically manufactured solvents were enjoying a better demand than those made through the fermentation process due to a decided price advantage. One producer of fermentation butanol and butyl acetate was reported to have shut down production of these chemicals due to the slack consumer demand and the large inventories on hand.

Acetophentidin and acetysalicylic acid both remained in tight supply due to the continued shortage of phenol. Prospects for any significant relief in the immediate future were not forthcoming, at least at the present rate of consumption. Demand for agar remained slow with supplies adequate at present. Higher costs abroad have precluded any trend toward lower prices here.

The increased drawback from tax paid alcohol, totaling $9.50 per proof gallon, has precipitated a large influx in orders for this material, as a result of which some producers forecast temporary delays in shipments.

Acetone—Demand for this ketone has continued to outdistance supply and observers were predicting a curtailed availability of this solvent for some time. Although supplies had become somewhat easier over the Summer, there were indications of an ever increasing demand for this chemical, with a resulting continued shortage. Production of acetone was up in July over the preceding month, and according to the Tariff Commission amounted to 51,946,883 pounds, this being a partially estimated figure. Production in June this year totaled 47,783,108 pounds.

Acetophenetidin—Demand for this material continued very strong. With most producers of analgesic and antipyretic formulations using acetophentidin instead of acetanilide, the consumption of this material has increased quite sizably. Despite the utmost efforts on the part of producers, supplies of acetophentidin have remained in a tight position and were reported to be unable to keep up with the demand due to the current phenol shortage. Prices remain unchanged.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for this material continued at high levels while supplies were said to be as tight as ever due to the acute shortage of phenol. Observers said that aspirin was expected to continue short at the present high rate of consumption. Relief is in sight with the anticipated completion of additional facilities for the manufacture of phenol, however this will not take place for some time.

Production of aspirin in July this year totaled 799,050 pounds compared to the 1,006,683 pounds manufactured in June, 1951, according to the Tariff Commission.

Agar—Demand for this material continued dull and supplies were adequate at present. Costs in Japan have gone up and were expected to increase even further in the future, due to lessened availability. However, in New York, prices remained unchanged since sufficient stocks of agar were reported to be on hand, precluding any price rise as long as this material lasts. Inquiry has been noted to have picked up somewhat although it still was below the volume generally reached at this time of the year. The general slack in business activity was said to be mainly responsible for the slow demand and there appeared to be no indications of any significant change in this trend for the immediate future. Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 Strip, was quoted in a range from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound, in barrels while the USP, powdered, 30 mesh ranged from $1.60 to $1.85 per pound, in fiber drums.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Chloroform, technical, tanks, 1c. per lb.
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, 1c. per lb.
Lead acetate, NF, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ¼c. per lb.
Molasses, feed grade, tanks, 3c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
260.4	260.4	260.4	255.8	258.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Alcohol — Stocks of industrial alcohol were in good shape, according to latest reports. The new alcohol tax regulations which have just gone into effect provided for a substantially increased drawback on tax paid alcohol. An observation from the trade was that orders for tax paid alcohol have definitely picked up since the effective date of the new regulation. Some sources in the trade reported that they would be delayed a few days in filling orders due to the sudden large influx of business. There were predictions that increased consumption of tax paid alcohol was anticipated from the flavor manufacturers who hitherto could not afford to use tax paid alcohol in their preparations.

The new schedule in effect for tax paid, 190 proof, USP, alcohol was as follows:—Tanks, $20.84 to $20.865 per gallon; drum carlots, $20.96 to $21.0025; less than carlots, $21.00 to $21.095 per gallon.

The revised schedule for tax paid, 200 proof, absolute alcohol was:—Tanks, $21.96 to $21.985 per gallon; drum carlots, $22.08 to $22.125; less than carlots, $22.12 to $22.215 per gallon.

Amyl Acetate—Supplies of amyl acetate were reported to be in good shape. Demand for this solvent had fallen off from prior levels in line with the general slump in manufacturing operations. The synthetic material however was in better demand than the fermentation acetate due to the decided price advantage which it enjoys. While consumption was at lower levels than earlier this year, producers reported that an upswing in demand was anticipated when the defense program finally gets under way in earnest.

Partially estimated production figures for the month of July set the total production of synthetic normal amyl, isoamyl and "all other" amyl acetates at 902,759 pounds. Production of amyl acetates in June was said to have been 318,295 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This figure, of course, does not include all amyl acetates produced in that month as was the case with the tabulations for July, 1951.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butanol was reportedly poor to fair. One fermentation producer was said to have shut down on production of butyl alcohol and butyl acetate due to the slow demand. Synthetic butanol was in a somewhat better position due to the difference in price from that of the fermentation material. Supplies of butanol were quite adequate for the present demand and large inventories were expected to preclude any serious strain on supplies in the event of expanded consumption in the near future. Prices continued unchanged officially, at least, although sales at prices below the market have been confirmed.

Production of normal butyl alcohol in July this year was 13,420,970 pounds compared to that of June which amounted to 13,950,144 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. These figures represent synthetically produced butanol only.

Castor Oil—There was no change in this market. For some time, trade has been very slow. Quotations heard were largely nominal and when last reported were in the neighborhood of $250 per long ton. The dock strike has caused one producer of castor oil to close down a local plant due to the difficulty in getting enough castor beans to maintain operations.

Imports of castor beans were down sub-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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stantially from those of the previous week, totaling 702,000 pounds compared with the 3,812,550 pounds landed in the preceding week. The dock strike was said to be responsible in part for the decrease in imports and this figure was quite low compared with the 10,556,400 pounds brought in during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil during the week ended November 1 totaled 4,488,800 pounds, being a considerable increase over those of the preceding week and those of the corresponding period last year when imports of the oil amounted to 183,200 pounds.

Imports of castor beans from the first of this year to the above date totaled 127,980,250 pounds, while the total brought in during the corresponding period last year amounted to 184,172,850 pounds. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 49,588,729 pounds, compared to the 28,428,825 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year.

Chloroform—Demand for this chlorinated paraffin was still running ahead of supply, according to latest reports. The price of technical grade chloroform was advanced by one producer 1c. per pound, in tanks. Current quotations in effect were:—17 to 17.1c. per pound in tanks, 18 to 18.2c. in carlot drums and less than carlots from 19.2 to 20c. per pound.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting a continued slow demand for cocoa butter and a weakening commodity market, the price of this material was further reduced 1c. per pound, bringing the quotation to 54c. per pound, in bales. Supplies, of cocoa butter were reportedly more than adequate and at a time of the year when demand normally is strong, consumer inquiry was noted to be quite slow.

Ethyl Acetate—Supplies of ethyl acetate were currently more than adequate. Demand was said to be fair although that for the synthetically produced acetate was reportedly good since it has a decided price advantage over the fermentation acetate.

Partially estimated production of synthetic ethyl acetate (85 percent) in July, 1951 totaled 6,978,895 pounds compared to the 7,315,121 pounds manufactured in June of this year.

Ethylene Dichloride — Supplies of this material were reportedly short. The use of this chlorinated olefin has increased in antiknock fluids as has its consumption in the maunfacture of vinyl chloride. The growth of the vinyl resins industry has been increasing steadily and demand for ethylene dichloride has correspondingly grown.

One producer of the chemical increased his price 1c. per pound. The current price in tankcars was quoted at 11c. per pound, with drum carlots at 12¾c. per pound and less than carlots, at 13¾c.

Ethyleneglycol—Supplies of this glycol, while not superfluous, were in a much improved position, according to one major producer. With the largest part of antifreeze requirements taken care of, demand for ethylene glycol has eased resulting in an approximate balance between supply and demand, at present. Consumption of the glycol by the armed forces has not reached any great level as yet and it remained a matter for conjuncture as to just when increased consumption from this source would begin to make itself evident.

Aside from its use in antifreeze formulations, the next most important use for ethylene glycol has been in the manufacture of explosives. In view of continued police action in Korea, it was expected that consumption of the glycol in the manufacture of munitions would continue at present levels, if not at an increased pace in the future. Production of ethylene glycol in July of this year totaled 47,927,876 pounds compared to the 45,820,751 pounds manufactured in June.

Ethylene Oxide — Supplies of ethylene oxide were said to be approximately in balance with the demand at present. A much improved supply position has been attained due to the increased availability

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of chlorine which is essential for the production of this chemical via chlorohydrin synthesis. By far the heaviest demand for ethylene oxide has been for the production of ethylene glycol for use in antifreeze preparations. While some glycol is made from formaldehyde and carbon dioxide, better than 80 percent of the chemical is reported to be produced from ethylene oxide. The future for ethylene oxide appeared bright to some observers who foresaw sufficient supplies to meet most of the anticipated demand.

Demand for ethylene oxide for use in the production of acrylonitrile and the alkylolamines was said to be good. The incorporation of synthetic fibers into the manufacture of uniform material for the armed forces was expected to step up demand for these fibers, some of which use sizable percentages of acrylonitrile. Consumption of ethylene oxide for the production of acrylonitrile was expected to increase in the future.

Milk Powder—The market was steady to firm with supplies of spray process nonfat milk solids mostly adequate for fair to good demand. The spray process was reduced ¼c. per pound, in carlots. Roller process skimmed milk fell short of trade requirements while prices remained unchanged.

Whole milk was firm with supplies light to moderate. Demand for the spray process was fair to good and quotations were upped ¼c. per pound, which brought the range from 36c. to 43c. per pound for material of varying butterfat content.

USDA purchases for the week totaled 8,921,402 pounds of spray dried nonfat milk powder, bringing the total to date this year to 66,457,011 pounds. No purchases of roller dried material were reported. Sales of roller process nonfat milk solids amounted to 115,000 pounds, no spray material being sold. The total of this material sold to date amounted to 23,534,320 pounds.

Production, stocks, and selling prices of total nonfat dry milk solids for September were essentially in the same position for the month as they had been in August, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Production was the second highest of record for the month. Stocks at the end of September were the highest in 17 years for which records are available, and manufacturers selling prices were the highest for the month since 1948.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices have dropped 3c. to 4c. per gallon on the East coast, from 36.0c., 37.0c. to 38.0c., 33.5c. per gallon. Demand continued moderate in that area. The West coast price for cane blackstrap is now $48 per ton (28.1c. per gallon) with moderate demand. This represents an increase of $2 per ton or 1.2c. per gallon. Prices for cane blackstrap were generally 1c. higher in New Orleans with several distributors reporting 30c. per gallon this week as compared to 29c. a week ago. Prices at Clewiston, Jacksonville, Mobile and Savannah remain at 29c. per gallon. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate for present demand at all terminals. Citrus molasses demand continued good to strong with very limited supplies.

Ceiling prices on industrial molasses were announced by the Office of Price Stabilization on October 25, 1951. The Regulation, Ceiling Price Regulation 89, effective October 26, 1951, established ceiling prices at the producer and distributor levels for industrial molasses produced in the United States, its territories and possessions. Ceilings established under the new regulation for cane molasses in the Gulf area were 30c. a gallon f.o.b. factory for producers and 33c. f.o.b. shipping point for distributors. The distributor ceilings will also apply to molasses brought in from off-shore sources. North of Cape Hatteras, N. C. to New England, the producer ceiling was 32c. a gallon and the distributor ceiling 35c. a gallon. In New England States, producer ceiling is 32½c. a gallon and the distributor ceiling 35½c. a gallon. In all other states, including the West Coast, the ceiling price is $48 a ton (28c. per gallon) for producers, and $51 a ton (30c. a gallon) for distributors.

A flat domestic price ceiling of $48 a ton f.o.b. factory was established for beet molasses with the distributor ceiling fixed at $51 a ton f.o.b. shipping point. Most domestic beet molasses producers were classified as distributors since they sell virtually all their production with their own sales staffs or through brokers acting as producer-agents.

The producer ceiling for citrus molasses has been set at $31 a ton (18.1c. per gallon) f.o.b. factory and the distributor price at $34 a ton (19.9c. per gallon f.o.b. shipping point. Hydrol has been given a producer ceiling of $48 a ton and a distributor ceiling of $51 a ton. Most producers of hydrol and citrus molasses qualify as distributors by definitions included in the order. The ceiling price for cane molasses produced in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands or Hawaii, is 23c. a gallon 52 percent sugar content f.o.b. factory and 24c. f.o.b. vessel. The distributor ceiling price for sales in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Hawaii is 26c. a gallon f.o.b. vessel or tankcar. However, producers located in these three off-shore areas may sell their molasses in continental U. S. ports at the producer prices which prevail for the port of entry. Furthermore, importers of foreign molasses may not pay more, including transportation costs, than the producer ceiling prices which prevail in the U. S. port of entry.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in Aug.

August production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 3 percent over July and August, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,780,997 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 1,028,442 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 7,328,841 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,365,606 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,002,676 light-type barrels and drums, and 6,769,759 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in July.

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US Renews Drive on Resale Price Maintenance Accords

The Department of Justice renewed its drive against resale price maintenance agreements last week with an announcement that a federal grand jury at Pittsburgh, Penn., returned an indictment October 22 charging a trade association, four wholesalers, and three chain store retailers of drugstore merchandise with a conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust act by cooperating to prevent retailers from cutting prices.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last May in the Schwegmann Brothers case, in which the court held the non-signor clause in state fair trade laws unconstitutional, the department has been on the watch for evidence of efforts by sellers to circumvent the decision, and the indictment just returned in Pittsburgh is the first of such cases. Named as defendants in this case are:—

Allegheny County Retail Druggists' Association, Federal-Rice Drug Company, George A. Kelly Company, Shipley Wholesale Drug Company, Rand's, Sun Drug Company, and Thrift Drug Company, all of Pittsburgh, and McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, which also has a Pittsburgh outlet.

The indictment alleges that beginning about May, 1951, the defendants agreed not to sell or offer to sell drugstore merchandise at prices lower than those fixed by manufacturers in resale price maintenance contracts to which the defendants are not parties, or lower than manufacturers' suggested resale price. It is further alleged that a committee of the defendants and others was formed to prevent price cutting by retailers and that the defendant wholesalers agreed to refuse to sell retailers who cut prices.

The activities forming the basis of the indictment are not sanctioned by the resale price maintenance laws of Pennsylvania or the Miller-Tydings act, according to the department.

The indictment charges an agreement among retailers and wholesalers to maintain prices determined by contracts to which none of the defendants were parties. The department said that this amounted to collusive action to fix and maintain prices which has no sanction of law and has been repeatedly condemned by the Supreme Court.

Lemke Issues Products List

B. L. Lemke & Co., Lodi, N. J., has issued a new products list, giving a brief description of each of its materials. A copy will be furnished on request to purchasing agents or scientific directors of pharmaceutical firms.

Atlas Issues Sorbitol Data

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a new twenty-two-page booklet on sorbitol and related polyols. The booklet describes the properties and uses of these materials in moisture-conditioning and chemical manufacturing. Illustrated, it contains charts showing properties of sorbitol and Atlas sorbitol products. It includes material on the use of sorbitol in conditioning, cosmetics, tobacco, and glue compositions and reports on its use in protective coatings, goods and in pharmaceuticals.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary October 26.

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has developed a new "Isotemp Bath," which is said to give precise control of water bath temperatures.

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USP Further Clarifies Third Supplement Status

The anti-anemia preparations advisory board of the Pharmacopeia of the United States has issued a further clarifying statement on the third USP XIV supplement, which was released August 20 to become official January 1, 1952. Its statement follows in part:—

"The third USP XIV supplement modifies the status of liver injection and liver injection crude, the two parenteral forms of liver official in the Pharmacopeia. It provides that the labeling show the content of vitamin B_{12} activity as determined by a microbial procedure which also becomes official. The latter was evolved through extensive study and was shown to be applicable to both purified and crude liver injection.

"The supplement requires that the more highly purified liver injection shall provide in each cc. the equivalent of either 10 or 20 mcg. of cyanocobalamin. Two strengths of liver injection crude are designated, namely, each cc. to contain a vitamin B_{12} activity equivalent to either 1 or 2 mcg. of cyanocobalamin. To facilitate the microbial assay of these products a USP cyanocobalamin reference standard is being readied for early distribution.

Variation in B_{12} Activity

"Evidence reviewed by the board indicates that with respect to liver injection, in spite of every effort on the part of manufacturers of liver products to maintain uniformity in processing, there was considerable variation in the actual content of vitamin B_{12} activity. However, the board concluded that liver injection products supplying the equivalent of either 10 or 20 mcg. of vitamin B_{12} per cc. would be wholly satisfactory for the treatment of pernicious anemia. Liver injection crude produced to contain two USP (injectable) units per cc. generally provides amounts of vitamin B_{12} activity equivalent to about 2 mcg. of cyanocobalamin.

"In this connection, the board was informed that the liver injection crude of one-unit strength concentration of soluble solids is only one-half that of the two-unit products. The board noted that this is contrary to the general impression among physicians that the less potent product is less highly purified and therefore should provide a greater proportion of pteroylglutamic acid, of citrovorum factor, or of possible unidentified active principles. Consequently, the use of liver injection crude in the treatment of pernicious anemia requires unnecessarily frequent injections. On the other hand, crude liver preparations for oral use contain accessory hematopoetic factors of demonstrated value in anemias due to so-called "Wills Factor" defining. In view of these facts, the pharmaceutical industry might well consider eventually abandoning the preparation of liver injection crude.

No Conversion Factor Established

"Because of the variability in patients with respect to their response to treatment, the board has not attempted to establish a conversion factor relating dosage in the time-honored USP units to that in microgram equivalents of vitamin B_{12} activity. In general, however, the liver injection containing 20 mcg. of vitamin B_{12} activity per cc. can be considered fully as effective as that formerly labeled as containing 15 USP units (injectable) per cc.

"The board concluded that vitamin B_{12} injection, although properly and widely used for the treatment of anemia, is a solution of pure vitamin and therefore may well be handled as are the official injections of the other vitamins. Consequently, a restriction on the maximum vitamin B_{12} content that such solutions may contain, formerly limited to not more than 15 mcg. per cc., has been eliminated. However, the board considers that the use of concentrations of vitamin B_{12} exceeding 100 mcg. per cc. is but rarely justifiable in good medical practice.

"The supplement requires that the labeling of liver injection shall declare that each cc. has a vitamin B_{12} activity equivalent to 10 (or 20) mcg. of cyanocobalamin. The status of pharmacopeial products intended for oral use, liver extract, liver solution, liver with stomach, liver with stomach capsuls, and powdered stomach is unchanged. To date no method of evaluating their therapeutic activity other than by human assay with suitably anemic subjects has been developed. Consequently, the present labeling requirements remain in effect for these products."

Bernegger Joins Bristol-Myers

E. Lloyd Bernegger has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales of Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York. He was formerly affiliated with the U. S. Time Corporation as vice-president in charge of sales and advertising.

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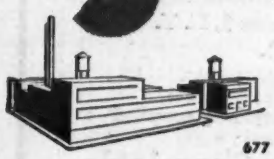

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Vitamin Foundation Appoints Sect'y, Promotes Goodhardt

Dr. Gifford Upjohn, president of the National Vitamin Foundation, has announced the appointment of Alfred M. Hanssen as secretary of the foundation and the promotion of Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, who has been scientific director, to the post of executive vice-president. Dr. Upjohn also made public a statement of policy outlining the broad scope of the grants-in-aid research supported by the group.

"Mr. Hanssen," Dr. Upjohn explained, "will work in close collaboration with Dr. Goodhart, who has been with the foundation since March 1, 1946." He formerly was assistant to the executive director and committee secretary of the National Security Industrial Association, whose prime function is liaison between industrial management and research and the armed forces.

In a joint statement, Drs. Upjohn and Goodhart said the National Vitamin Foundation seeks to promote and encourage not only the study of nutrition, particularly as it relates to vitamins, but also research which may lead to improvement in health and to better methods for the prevention and cure of disease wherever nutrition or nutritives may play an important role.

Dr. Goodhart pointed out that the foundation was interested most directly in research on the biological functions of vitamins, but added:—

"Obviously, however, satisfactory research on vitamins cannot be carried out without satisfactory investigation of other nutritional substances and relationships, and other elements, which affect or are affected by vitamin metabolism. The rational basis for applied and clinical research on vitamins is supplied by knowledge of the mechanism of their action. The foundation recognizes that there exists an equally great need for properly conceived, controlled and operated clinical studies to demonstrate the true role of nutrition and nutritional factors in the promotion of optimal health and the prevention and cure of disease in man, and in animals of economic and nutritional importance to man."

In spite of the greater costs of clinical research, he declared, the foundation will give consideration to all properly designed clinical research projects submitted by competent investigators from well-qualified and equipped institutions.

APMA Eastern Scientific Steering Commitee Named

Dr. John C. Bird, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, chairman of the eastern scientific section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, has announced the appointment of the following steering committee to arrange the program for the section's meeting January 29 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York:—

Dr. Richard H. Barry, Maltbie Laboratories, Inc.; R. L. Brault, Buffington's, Inc.; Dr. W. Glen Bywater, S. B. Penick & Co.; Dr. George E. Cronheim, S. E. Massengill Companuy; Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, jr., Cortez F. Enloe, Inc.; Dr. Walter H. Hoskins, Chilcott Laboratories Division, Maltine Company; Dr. Charles F. Kade, jr., McNeil Laboratories, Inc.; Dr. Charles H. Mann, Heyden Chemical Corporation; Dr. Gustav J. Martin, National Drug Company; Dr. George H. Schneller, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, and Dr. C. M. Suter, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

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Merck Institute Starts Work On New Research Facilities

Ground has been broken at Rahway, N. J. for a new building which will expand research facilities of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research. The new structure will become the main unit of the group serving the institute. The Merck Institute, located on the Rahway property of Merck & Co., is a separtely incorporated, nonprofit institution for investigating the causes, nature, and mode of prevention and cure of diseases in men and animals. The new institute building, which is to be completed by next September, will be a one-story, containing 100 rooms and about 34,000 square feet of floor space. It will contain general and specialized laboratories, offices, and library and conference rooms.

Texas University Gets Grant

A $5,000 grant has been made to the University of Texas College of Pharmacy by Margaret Cousins, managing editor of *Good Housekeeping* magazine, and Walter Cousins, jr., editor of the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal*. The fund, which will be used to increase the pharmacy library facilities, commemorates the late Walter Cousins, sr., secretary of the Texas State Board of Pharmacy for twenty-one years and editor of the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal* for twenty-seven years.

Canadian Imports: July

Imports of specified commodities into Canada during July have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for July, compared with July, 1950, and the January-July period of 1951, are the following products:—

	July		Jan.-July
	1951	1950	1951
Acids	$621,000	$475,000	$4,750,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	379,000	137,000	8,182,000
Cellulose products	596,000	399,000	4,476,000
Chemical products, other	5,248,000	3,664,000	31,677,000
Coal products	2,154,000	1,219,000	12,495,000
Drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals	1,717,000	1,512,000	14,810,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,311,000	858,000	9,942,000
Fertilizers	999,000	597,000	5,504,000
Gums and resins	488,000	340,000	4,389,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	2,589,000	2,035,000	15,700,000
Paints and varnishes	1,683,000	1,394,000	13,137,000
Petroleum, crude	24,386,000	18,308,000	133,240,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	14,223,000	8,830,000	66,062,000
Rubber and products	6,596,000	2,841,000	60,849,000
Synthetic resins and products	2,130,000	1,619,000	18,526,000
Tin and products	1,690,000	510,000	11,358,000
Vegetable oils	2,671,000	4,185,000	32,012,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	221,000	155,000	1,816,000

Trade Briefs

Norwich Pharmacal Company has moved its New York sales offices to larger quarters at 50 Rockefeller Plaza.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., is now marketing a nasal solution containing terramycin and desoxyephedrine.

Theodore Weicker, jr., president of E. R. Squibb & Sons International Corporation, left last week to attend the opening on November 9 at Rome, Italy, of the new penicillin plant erected with Squibb technical aid by the Palma Laboratories.

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BETANAPHTHOL — 36 dms, General Aniline Works, Antwerp
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BISMUTH—112 bxs, Cerro de Pasco, Callao
BONEMEAL—1,200 bgs, Liverpool
1,086 bgs, Credit Suisse, Antwerp
BROOMROOT—561 bls, Vera Cruz
BRUCINE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CALCIFEROL—1 cs, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Co, Liverpool
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200 dms, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool
150 dms, Liverpool
CUMIN OIL—1 cs, Bremen
CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—7 cs, American Metal Co, Puna
DEXTRINE—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
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35 cks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Hamburg
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62 bgs, Niebrugge & Day, St Georges
OURICURY WAX—150 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Rio de Janeiro
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714 tons, U S Steel Co, Belawan
99 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Lisbon
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100 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
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100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
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QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Vera Cruz
150 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
150 flks, F W Berk & Co, Tampico
100 flks, Cosmos Shipping Co, Antwerp
QUILLARY BARK—50 bgs, Valpariso
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Duryea Seed Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
SCHEELITE ORE—1,315 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
SELENIUM METAL POWDER—6 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Kobe
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuticorin
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8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Dominica
VEGETABLE WAX—40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenaventura
WHITHERITE—112 tons, Judson Sheldon Corp, Hull
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Hull
896 bgs, Smith Oil & Color Co, Hull
WOLFRAMITE—500 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
ORE—500 bgs, Mollendo
ZINC CHLORIDE—60 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—2,200 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
FISHMEAL—1,032 bgs, Wessel, Duval, Casablanca
2,469 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
IRON OXIDE, RED—1,471 bgs, Malaga
200 bbls, Malaga
MYROBALANS—637 bgs, Virginia Oak Tannery, Bombay
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Boston

BONEMEAL—1,275 bgs, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Los Angeles

COPRA, BULK—1,056.12 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Sunnyville, Cebu
325 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Sunnyville, Nasipit
800 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Sunnyville, Jolo
500 long tons, The American Trust Co, Pacific Transport, Cebu
2,000 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Pacific Transport, Legaspi
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co Ltd, Huida Maersk, Legaspi
CAKE—6,358 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Igadi, Manila
240 bgs, Atkins Kroll Co, Trafalgar, Manila
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Dona Aurora, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Dona Aurora, Cebu
7,082 bgs, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co, Pacific Transport, Manila
GUM DAMMAR—35 dbl bgs, O G Innes Corp, Sunnyville, Singapore
SHARK LIVER OIL—10 dms, Peter J Michos, Waitomo, Hobart
WHITE PEPPER—8 dbl bgs, N V Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Sunnyville, Tandjong Priok

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL, STEARYL—260 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—12,000 bgs, Watson Geach & Co, Lourenco Marques
OXIDE—4 cks, Antwerp
1,760 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBRE—503 bgs, Durban
BEESWAX—30 bgs, Cape Haiti
CARAWAYSEED—150 bgs, Amsterdam
CASEIN—550 bgs, National Casein Sales Co, Gothenburg
CASTOR BEANS—402 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cape Haiti
OIL—647 dms, Rohm & Hass, Bombay
2,000 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
115 tons, Recife
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Girard Trust Corp, Antwerp
FLUORSPAR—1,798 tons, C Kurz, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GLANDS—100 cs, International Packers Commercial Co, Brisbane
GLUE—62 bgs, National City Bank, Recife
GLUESTOCK—63 bls, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—4,740 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—7,462 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—13,552 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
MILK POWDER—500 crts, Western Dairy Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD—275 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Bremen
760 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
775 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,041 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
206,090 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena al Ahmadi
119,029 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Swansea
118,132 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
118,509 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
109,843 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Caripito
148,610 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
114,300 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
117,752 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
PHOSPHATE—2,750 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,007 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
545 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Buenos Aires

San Francisco

AGAR—8 cs, Lees Agency, Yokohama
10 cs, Modern Foods Products Co, Yokohama
ANTIMONY ORE—95 tons, Antofagasta
BLEACHING POWDER—485 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
CASSIA—250 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Honk Kong
CASTOR BEANS—244 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
COPRA—1,500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Siain
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Mauban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Pangi
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
500 tons, Atkins Kroll, Zamboanga
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacloban
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Quinabigan
CAKE—3,500 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
110 tons, Balfour, Guthrie, Manila
MEAL—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
181 tons, Atkins Kroll, Manila
90 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
89 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
FISHMEAL—5,500 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
GINGER—25 tubs, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama
20 cs, Tai Yick Trading Co, Yokohama
60 cs, Yokohama
GYPSUM—18,284 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—218 bgs, C B Crystal, Malaga
2,000 bgs, C K Williams, Malaga
LAUREL LEAVES—55 bls, Ismoco, Genoa
LEAD CONCENTRATES—975 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Antofagasta
962 tons, S A Minerals & Mdse Corp, Antofagasta
129 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Salaverry
ORE—194 tons, J H Schroder, Valpariso
767 tons, E I Dupont de Nemours & Co, Antofagasta
252 tons, J H Schroder, Antofagasta
MARJORAM—200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Arica
MOLASSES—8,668 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Kaohsiung
3,311 tons, Iloilo
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Atkins Kroll, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,839 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
12,587 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
SESAMESEED—20 cs, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama
SHARK LIVER OIL—25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SODIUM NITRATE—1,475 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocapilla
THYME LEAVES—454 bgs, Hutchinson Brokers, Barcelona
UREA—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester

Adelphi College Seeking Books

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., is seeking technical books, periodicals and pamphlets to augment its library. For those who wish to contribute them as a gift, the college advises to have the material boxed and sent collect via American Express. Those who wish to sell their material are advised to write the college, indicating the books and periodicals offered and the price.

Monsanto Aircraft Hydraulic Fluid Made Available Abroad

Overseas distribution of "Skydrol," Monsanto Chemical Company's non-flammable type of aircraft hydraulic fluid, shortly will be instituted under an agreement reached between Monsanto and Esso Export Corporation of New York, it was announced October 29 by Marshall E. Young, director of Monsanto's foreign department.

Under the agreement, concluded earlier last month. Esso Export is arranging availability of this fluid at the major airports along the world's airways. A synthetic fluid, "Skydrol," was developed especially for aircraft superchargers and hydraulic systems by Monsanto and Douglas Aircraft Company.

Nepera Chemical Adds Niacinamide Facilities

Additional facilities for making niacinamide have been placed in operation at Harriman, N. Y., by the Nepera Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y. This addition, which uses the new aldehyde-collidine process, was designed by the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company of Pittsburgh. Blaw-Knox also procured a large part of the special equipment and material for the erection of this unit. The new facilities are expected to get into capacity operation by the end of the year.

OPS Appoints Messitte

Appointment of Jesse B. Messitte, Washington attorney, as division counsel for the OPS services, export-import division has been announced by the Office of Price Stabilization. William Pierce, division counsel for the transportation, public utilities and fuels division, had been serving as acting division counsel for the services, export-import division.

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid

—Continued from page 4

making functions, DPA has never set up any industry advisory committees, but relies on consultations with various other agencies of the government, NPA included, in reaching its decisions.

DPA, however, has agreed to delay in issuance of the orders until further study can be given. To meet this request, NPA called a special eight-man conference of industry executives, which convened November 2, to review the orders and to recommend changes if they deemed them necessary. The principal points of the DPA sulphur program are these:—

1. Use of sulphur for the production of sulphuric acid or carbon bisulphide would be limited to 90 percent of each plant's use of sulphur during 1950. Adjustments would be made for plants supplying sulphuric acid for certain essential programs, such as steel, nonferrous metals, petroleum, public health, agricultural insecticides and pesticides, synthetic rubber and military explosives.

2. Each plant using carbon bisulphide for the production of cellulose film or rayon would be limited to 90 percent of its 1950 rate.

3. Each plant using sulphuric acid for the following purposes would be limited to 90 percent of its 1950 uses:— Aluminum sulphate for uses other than public water treatment, synthetic detergents, lead, zinc and titanium pigments, dyes, cellulose film, rayon, sulphonated oils used in textile finishing, tall oil, textile finishing and phosphatic fertilizers.

Adjustments would be made for plants that did not begin operations until after Jan. 1, 1950, DPA said.

Task Committee Established

The sulphuric acid and bulk superphosphates supply situation was reviewed with the phosphatic industry advisory committee at a meeting with NPA November 1 where it was decided to set up a task committee to study the advisability of issuing orders controlling the distribution of these products.

Committee members expressed general agreement on the sulphur program to limit the use of sulphur on a plant basis provided a company could adjust its allowable overall use among various plants, but a majority of the committee favored a company basis rather than a plant basis in obtaining supplies of sulphuric acid for any uses.

At the meeting a representative of the Department of Agriculture indicated superphosphate requirements will not be sufficient to meet demand next year, stating that requirements for this material are estimated at 2,650,000 tons, or about 200,000 tons more than present foreseeable production.

Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Ceramics—Deflocculating agent for increasing strength of clay bodies.

Chemical—Extractant for various purposes.

Intermediate in synthesizing sizing compounds, surface active agents, and medicinals.

Process material in making various nitrogen ethylated amides, used as plasticizers.

Solvent for various purposes.

Dye—Intermediate in synthesizing dyestuffs.

Fats and Oils—Selective solvent in vegetable oil refining.

Miscellaneous—Starting point in making fatty acid soaps, used as emulsifying agents for self-polishing waxes.

Paper — Intermediate in synthesizing plasticizer and flameproofing agent for paper.

Petroleum—Complex salt with copper chloride, used for recovery of diolefins.

Intermediate in making demulsifier.

Selective solvent in extraction processes.

Starting point in making amides, used in refining lubricating oil.

Plastics and Resins—Condensing agent for urea-formaldehyde molding compositions.

Starting material in making condensation products with other resin forming materials, used as moldings, coatings, adhesives, and sizing compounds.

Rubber — Intermediate in synthesizing vulcanization accelerators.

Stabilizer for latex.

Weedkillers — Solubilizing agent for 2, 4-D.

Nonylaldehyde Cyanohydrin

Chemical—Suggested intermediate in making amides, amino acids, amino alcohols, diamines, esters, heterocyclic compounds.

Suggested for use in synthesis of corrosion inhibitors and plasticizers.

Dye—Suggested intermediate in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Insecticides—Suggested intermediate in synthesis of organic chemicals having pesticidal properties.

Petroleum—Suggested intermediate in synthesis of oil additives.

Pharmaceutical—Suggested intermediate in synthesis of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Resins—Suggested intermediate in synthesis of synthetic resins.

Rubber—Suggested intermediate in synthesis of rubber chemicals.

Pelargonyl Chloride

Chemical — Suggested intermediate in making plasticizers.

Starting point in making the peroxide for use as a polymerization catalyst.

Rosin Amines

Fungicides—New fungicide.

Mining—Flotation agent in refining non-metallic ores, such as feldspar, phosphate rock, mica, etc.

Miscellaneous—New anticorrosion agent.

Petroleum—New anticorrosion agent found useful in this industry.

Sanitation—New algaecide and bactericide.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business was disappointingly light last week in the medicinal botanical market, according to observers. It had been anticipated that an improvement in demand would occur, but this did not materialize. The normal pickup of sales in the Fall did not come this year and the past two months have been very quiet. The same conditions prevailed in the spices market, which had the additional problem of the strike of dock workers in the Port of New York. This nas caused a virtual standstill in business. Its only redeeming feature, with regard to this market, is the fact that it has helped to clear out old stocks from the warehouses. Price fluctuations, during the past week, were minor. Advances were made in five drugs and eleven other items. For the most part, these increased prices reflected higher replacement costs. Four drugs experienced price reductions as did eight spices and other materials. The price index moved to 217.5, an advance of 0.2 point.

Black pepper was a rather restless item last week, with recent shipments still tied up on the docks. The dwindling spot stocks were said to have become a bit firmer, although buying continued to be limited to immediate needs. Importers were still trying to keep shipping prices down, but shippers were said to be resisting further declines. Among the other spices, cloves have grown exceedingly scarce and still higher in price. New material was not expected for another two weeks, at least.

Balsams

Tolu—There was evidence of some weakness in this market as prices dropped to $6 per pound in some directions. It was even reported that $5.90 was quoted by one supplier. Stocks were adequate, but the demand has been rather mild.

Barks

Black Haw—Tree bark was up 3c. per pound last week at 38c. to 40c. per pound. Production has been good in the country but prices being asked for new material have been somewhat higher than they were. According to reports from the growing areas, there has been a good demand for the article, which has made it possible for sellers to strengthen their selling price. Root bark remained unchanged at 70c. to 75c. a pound.

Wild Cherry—Natural thin green bark was slightly easier in price last week as quotations dropped 1c. per pound to a range of 17c. to 19c. a pound. This being the season of consumption, there has been some pickup in demand, but it has not been as marked as was expected. Thick bark remained steady in price, being quoted at 6c. to 7c. a pound.

Beans

Vanilla—While there have been various estimates as to the carryover of material in Madagascar, it has now been established that available supply, including the 1951-52 crop will be 500 to 600 tons. Flowers on the new crop, which will be ready by the end of 1952, have been coming out, but they were found to be disappointing, thus far, because of the excessive rains in the growing areas. However, observers believed that the expected supply should provide sufficient beans to meet the normal demand until the next crop becomes ready for market in 1953. However, it was felt that the supply would not be as huge as was believed by some members of the trade a short while ago. It was reported that shippers in Madagascar have been very firm in their ideas of price and imports presently cost more than the prevailing prices on the spot market. Local business was found to be steady, but much less hurried than it was several months ago. Quotations remained unchanged.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Oct. 26

New York

Angelica Roots, 35 bales; filthy.
Coriander Seed, 306 bags; filthy.
Fennel Seed, 81 bags; filthy.
Mace, 20 bags; insect infested.
Medicinals, 37 packages; claims.
Nutmegs, 640 bags; moldy and wormy.
Penicillin vials (American goods returned), 34 cartons; below declared potency.
Pepper, black, 1,278 bags; moldy and insect bored.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Blackberry root, 3c. per lb.
Black haw tree bark, 3c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 2c. per lb.
Deertongue leaves, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, 1¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton, rolls, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, decorticated, Indian, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
white, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Psyllium seed, blonde, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1c. per lb.
Thyme leaves, French, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 1c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 10c. per lb.
Wild cherry bark, thin, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Haitian, 1c. per lb.
Mombasa, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Quince seed, 10c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
217.5	217.3	217.2	181.9	218.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Gums

Arabic—While the spot market was still rather quiet, political trouble in Egypt has helped to strengthen this material which originates in the Sudan. On spot, it remained unchanged in price at 16½c. to 18c. a pound for sorts and 21c. to 23c. for powdered. Should the demand pick up to any extent, a pinch might be felt.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—After several months at the low level of 35c. a pound, these leaves were advanced slightly last week to stand at 37c. to 40c. a pound. According to the trade, the advance was not an indication of increased demand, but merely reflected the higher cost of replacement.

Deertongue—These leaves were higher by 2c. a pound last week at a level of 37c. to 40c. a pound. The advance was made as a result of the increase in the prices being asked in the country for new material. Buying interest was not great.

Laurel—Recently arrived material of Turkish origin was offered at a slightly lower price level. It was quoted at 11¼c. to 12c. a pound. Portuguese and Greek leaves were steady in price, the former at 10c. to 10½c. and the latter at 12c. to 12½c. a pound. Supplies were quite ample.

Passion Flower—A reduction of 1c. per pound occurred in this item last week. This placed the spot market between 25c. and 26c. a pound. Supplies were in good shape but there was only small interest shown by consumers.

Sage—With new crop almost all in at the source, the Dalmatian variety was easier on spot last week. It was quoted at 63c. to 64c. a pound. These prices were lower than any since late in 1949. Supplies were now more nearly normal. All other varieties remained unchanged in price and were freely offered. Sales, however, have not been numerous.

Roots

Arrowroot—St. Vincent powdered root continued at the firm price level of 16c. to 18c. a pound. It was reported that material of other origin could be had for as little as 11c. to 14c. a pound. On spot, the material found few takers at this time.

Blackberry—Based on the higher prices being asked in the country, this material became more expensive on the spot market. It was advanced some 3c. per pound to be quoted at 15c. to 16c. per pound. Occasional interest was shown, but sales were small.

Seeds

Caraway—Reflecting the strength of this material in Holland, the spot market became quite firm. Prices were quoted at 13c. to 14c. a pound, and gave indication

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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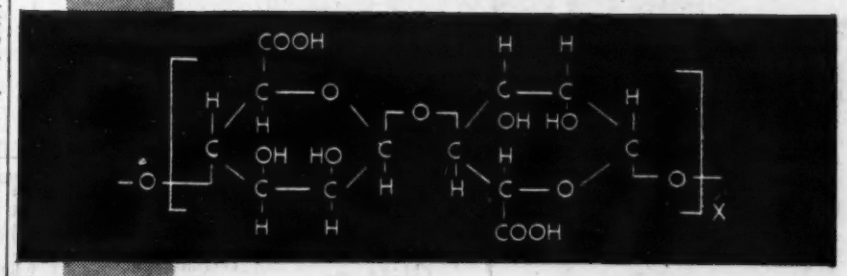

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of remaining stronger than they have been for the past few months.

Cardamon—The spot market held rather good stocks of these materials, most of which remained steady in price. Only the decorticated Indian seed changed, becoming more expensive at $3.50 to $3.60 a pound.

Celery—While French seed held at an unchanged price level of 35c. to 35½c. a pound, Indian material appeared to be somewhat stronger, with prices standing at 31c. to 32c. a pound.

Coriander—Quotations were steady with fair supplies available when needed. A quantity of seeds, amounting to 306 bags, was detained by the Food and Drug Administration upon its arrival at the New York Port.

Mustard—Danish seed displayed a good deal of strength following advances made at the origin. On spot quotations moved up ½c. per pound to 14c. to 14½c. a pound. Domestic seeds remained unchanged in price.

Poppy—Material from Argentine was higher by 1c. a pound at 15c. to 15½c. a pound last week. A reduction of ½c. was made, however, in the prices of Czechoslovakian and Polish seeds.

Psyllium—It was reported that blonde seed was firmer last week, with prices up 1c. a pound at 19c. to 20c. Husks remained unchanged at 55c. to 60c. and the same was true of the black seed, which could be had at 27c. to 30c. a pound.

Quince—According to the trade, it was possible to obtain this seed for as low as 80c. a pound, a decline of 10c. from the previous minimum quotation. Supplies were good and buying interest lagged.

Sesame—Only change in price during the past week was an advance of 1c. per pound in the hulled Nicaraguan seed. It could be had at 26c. to 30c. a pound. Indian seed was steady in price as was the Turkish article.

Spices

Cassia—The market remained generally steady with still some good stocks on hand. Only changes made in price were

—*Continued on page 72*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

No noticeable improvement was reported in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market last week. Business continued to be unhurried, although sales showed an occasional pickup. It was the opinion of dealers that there would be no real change in the situation until after inventories are made at the beginning of the next year. Until that time, buying was expected to be confined to immediate needs. Price changes were few and were of small importance. The Java-type citronella oil rallied just a bit and Bulgarian rose oil became still more expensive. Lemongrass oil eased somewhat, while individual dealers reduced such items as sweet almond, anise and apricot kernel oils. Among the aromatic chemicals, citronellal followed the other citronella oil derivatives in a downward direction and some producers offered powdered coumarin and extra grade methyl anthranilate at lower prices. A decline of 0.4 point was made in the price index, placing it at 218.9.

Except for the citrous oils, dealers reported that domestic oils were tending toward firmness in the country. They were, however, meeting with some resistance on the part of buyers. Peppermint oil was being held for higher returns and wormseed oil producers were hoping to get a bit more than buyers wanted to pay. Spruce and hemlock oils were reported to be growing tight and higher prices were expected.

Citronella oil seemed to have leveled off as fewer offers came from either Ceylon or Formosa. Another item which has shown a trend toward firmness has been lavender oil from France. There was no apparent reason for the advance, but shippers were asking more for their material. Good spot stocks should help to keep this material from advancing to any marked degree.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Java-type, 10c. per lb.
Rose oil, Bulgarian, $2 per oz.

Prices Reduced

Almond oil, sweet, 2c. per lb.
Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Apricot kernel oil, 3c. per lb.
Citronellal, 85c. per lb.
Coumarin, powdered, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 25c. per lb.
Methyl anthranilate, extra, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
218.9	219.3	222.3	132.7	189.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet oil was quoted at the slightly lower level of 58c. per pound, a decline of 2c. per pound. It ranged, however, to as high as 90c. a pound. Stocks were comfortable and demand only mild. Bitter oil, both FFPA and NF qualities remained unchanged. Supplies have been maintained and small interest was shown in the replacement market.

Anise—In several places it was possible to obtain this oil at $1.70 per pound. However, the majority of handlers were a bit firmer in their views in the light of the lack of replacements. More typical prices ranged from $1.80 to $2.60 per pound.

Apricot Kernel—One supplier could offer the oil at the slightly lower price of 42c. per pound. Throughout the market, prices ranged from 45c. to 65c. per pound. With the new crop available, there was no problem of supply and all requirements could be met.

Cinnamon—According to statistics compiled in Seychelles, production of leaf oil during 1950 was very satisfactory with returns to planters quite high. Exports during that year totaled 97 tons, compared to 70 tons in 1949 and 40 tons in 1948. The largest portion of exports went to the United Kingdom, with the United States, Netherlands and Australia taking smaller quantities. Average annual production is 50 tons and the minimum interval of time for cropping the leaves is about 3 years. However, should the present cropping rate be maintained for any length of time, production would soon fall below normal. A report of adulteration of oil last year caused the government to pass legislation requiring every container that enters the customs house be sampled and approved for export by the Agricultural Chemist of the Department before an export permit is issued. With regard to bark oil, the Imperial Institute in Seychelles suggested last year that experimental distillations be made. These tests were expected to be completed this year and it was hoped that a marketable Seychelles Standard Quality cinnamon bark oil may result.

Citronella—The extreme weakness of the Formosan oil seemed to have been checked to some extent and the spot market was slightly higher. Quotations stood at 95c. to $1.05 for the most part. Shipping prices were recently firmer, but dealers stated that offers have now ceased to come from that origin. The Ceylon oil market was said to be sluggish. Few offers have come from the source, but quotations on the spot market continued to stand at $1.35 to $2.40 a pound. However, while the market was showing a tendency toward firmness, there were few buyers.

Clove—With spot stocks of spice fairly well depleted and new material not yet in, it was difficult for production of oil to be maintained. Also the high cost of the buds discouraged production to a large extent. Where there were still stocks held by dealers, prices were limited by ceiling regulations and the material could be had, in a very limited way, at $3.35 to $4 per pound.

Eucalyptus—According to word received by local dealers, there was virtually none of this oil to be had at most of the important origins. Shippers were reluctant to offer the small quantities they held, except at very high prices, which importers were not too willing to pay. On spot prices remained unchanged since much of the material was purchased when prices were easier.

Geranium—Bourbon oil was offered a bit more freely as replacements became available. Prices were mainly held at $24 to $30 per pound, but it was reported that some shading was done where good quantities were held by individual handlers. Algerian oil was steady in price at $22.50 to $26 per pound and was limited in supply.

Lavandin—In better supply than lavender flower oil, this material was readily available at a rather wide range of prices, from $3.25 to $5 a pound. According to observers good quality oil could be had at about $4. It was stated that there appeared to be some holding off of offers from France recently, because of the uncertainty there concerning the possibility of devaluation of their currency. A report originating in France has indicated that production of this oil during 1951 was approximately 400 tons. This exceeded the output of 1950 and equalled the best postwar years. The average prewar production was 80 tons annually. It was said that it takes 120 kilograms of flowers to produce one kilogram of oil.

It was further reported that exports of this material to the United States now surpass those of lavender oil in value which might promise further expansion of the industry. The most important use of the oil is for the production of soap, with some going to the perfume industry. It was said that it could also be used effectively as a disinfectant and insectifuge. Producers felt that research might prove that there were many other possible uses.

Lavender—It was estimated by trade sources in France that production of this oil during 1951 amounted to approximately 70 tons. This exceeded the output during 1950 by 40 percent and was equal to the best postwar years. The average annual prewar production was said to have been only 10 tons. The oil is obtained by distillation of the flowers, which grow in the mountainous regions of France, which are unsuitable for the cultivation of other crops. The Department of Basses-Alpes is the most important growing area. The plants are often found growing wild and require little cultivation. It takes about 200 kilograms of flowers to produce one kilogram of oil. This material is widely used in perfumes by France, the United Kingdom and the United States. Germany has recently reentered the market as a large purchaser. It was stated that exports to the United States through Marseille district alone have exceeded $500,000 in value since the end of World War II.

Lemon—The market for both domestic and imported oil remained quiet with demand now considerably decreased. The Californian oil was steady in price, ranging from $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer. Messina oil was offered at the wide range of quotation, from $3.65

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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to $8.20 per pound, as to quality and brand name.

Lemongrass—A few suppliers could offer this material at a new low price of $3.25 per pound. Elsewhere in the market, however, prices remained $3.50 to $4.25 a pound. Replacements have been coming to market in good volume and stocks were being built up. According to the trade, sales have not been large, but a steady interest has been shown by producers of aromatics.

Orange—This market remained easy with supplies being built up to a very comfortable size and prices were steady. Californian oil was priced from $2 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. Material from Florida was still a bit firmer at $2.35 to $2.75 a pound. Buying has been lighter but there continued to be a steady demand from the confectionery industry.

Patchouli—A steady market, good selling price and abundant rains during 1950 made for a very successful crop of this oil in Seychelles. Exports that year amounted to 4,616 kilograms compared with 1,664 kilograms the previous year, according to a report from those islands. The patchouli crop at that source is largely a peasant enterprise. Every suitable piece of land, not devoted to food or other important crops is planted to it. In order to maintain a good reputation for its oil, the government set up Standard Quality specification. Every container of oil for export must be sampled and sub-standard material is refused an export permit.

On spot, this oil continued to be extremely weak. Supplies remained large and buying interest was lacking. Prices as low as $10.50 per pound were reported, but most quotations were above $13 a pound.

Peppermint—The very successful crop has helped to keep this market on the weak side. Shippers were attempting, from time to time, to strengthen prices, but buyers showed no willingness to meet any increase. On spot, quotations held at $7.25 to $8.25 a pound for natural oil and $7.60 to $8.75 for the redistilled item. These prices could be shaded, it was said, and quotations were reported as low as $7 in some quarters.

Rose—Spot quotations for the Bulgarian oil were somewhat higher last week. The lowest quotation reported stood at $42.25 an ounce. According to quality, prices ranged to $52.50 an ounce. There continued to be offers from time to time from the origin, but dealers stated that the landed costs were very close to the spot market. Since only small quantities of this expensive oil are customarily used, there were not too many dealers who showed interest in replacements at this time.

Rue—Because this is a material of small application, dealers do not often require replacements. Thus, prices have been steady for many months. Recently, however, according to one dealer, new material was purchased at somewhat higher cost. As a result, the range of spot quotations expanded upward to a high of $3.25 a pound. Elsewhere in the market, prices held as low as $2.75 a pound.

Spruce—From all indications, this promised to be a tight market in the near future. Distillation has been underway at a slower rate than normal, due particularly to a labor shortage. As soon as the freezing weather sets in, production will be curtailed until Spring. Asking prices in the country have been on the rise. On spot, there was still an offer at $2.20 a pound, but more typical were prices of $2.55 to $3 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—With demand still lagging, this continued to be a buyer's market. Stocks were more than adequate and prices remained at $1.35 to $1.60 per pound. With anise oil sources cut off, there may yet be a pickup in interest in this alternate.

Citronellal—Following the trend of all citronella oil derivatives, this aromatic was sharply reduced in price. It was down 85c. per pound to quotations of $3.15 to $3.40 per pound. Less widely used than related materials, supplies of this item were readily available to consumers.

Coumarin—Another major producer has made the reduction in price of this material to $2.95 per pound. Also reduced was the price of the powdered form. It dropped 5c. per pound to a range of $3.20 to $3.25 per pound. Supplies of both varieties were ample and all requirements could be met with ease.

Methyl Anthranilate—Following the reduction in the price of the regular grade of this chemical several weeks ago, last week brought a similar drop in the price of the extra grade, in some quarters. This placed the item at $2.65 to $4.40 per pound, depending upon producer.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 70

minor. They included a ½c. reduction in Batavia shortstick, placing the market at 14½c. to 15c. a pound, and a ½c. advance in Canton selected rolls, which made for a price of 16½c. to 17c. a pound.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 spice was reduced by ½c. per pound last week. The material was available at 27c. to 27½c. a pound. While supplies were not large, they were ample to meet consumer needs.

Clove—Both Madagascar and Zanzibar spices were higher by 2c. per pound. The former was quoted at 60c. to 62c. a pound and the latter at 62c. to 63c. a pound. According to the trade, spot stocks have become fairly well depleted and the demand exceeded the available supply. New material was expected to arrive during November, but prices at the origin were said to be steadily advancing. It was reported that shipping prices were very close to the prevailing spot level.

Ginger—Buying interest was reported to be spotty, which fact has helped to keep prices somewhat easy. African material was in fair supply and could be had at the 32½c. to 33c. a pound. Jamaican, Nigerian and Cochin materials were said to be rather limited in quantity. All re-

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mained unchanged in price, however, except Jamaica, No. 2, which dropped 1c. a pound to 61c. to 62c. a pound.

Mace—Siauw, No. 1, was slightly lower in some directions, thus placing the market at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound. The same was true of the West Indian variety, which could be had at $1.10 to $1.13 per pound. Stocks were adequate for all needs. The Food and Drug Administration detained 20 bags of this material which was found to have been insect-infested.

Paprika—Reports from Spain have indicated that this year's crop was rather large. However, the price floors, which has been strictly enforced at the origin made it impossible for legitimate shippers to reduce their prices. This would promise stability in the spot market, where prices have held at 34c. to 40c. a pound. Algerian material could be had at 26c. to 27c. Czechoslovakian at 27c. to 28c. and Moroccan at 26c. to 27c. a pound. According to the trade, recent arrivals of new crop material have been moving at a good rate. The strike on the New York docks has served to move some of the old crop holdings from warehouses.

Pepper—It was reported that there has been a slight improvement in the demand for the white pepper, which has taken a large portion of the warehouse stocks. This has tended to strengthen prices, which stood at $2.55 to $2.60 a pound. New material has been selling better since prices moved down to a basis of competition with decorticated pepper. Only changes in the red pepper market were declines in the prices of Haitian and Mombasa varieties. The former dropped 1c. to 27c. to 28c. a pound, while the latter was down 2c. to 58c. to 60c. a pound.

Because of the strike which has tied up the New York Port activities, prices for spot stocks of black pepper were firmer at the beginning of last week, standing at $1.66 a pound. The quantities still held in warehouses were not large and observers believed that there might develop a noticeable tightness, should the strike continue for any length of time. However, up to this time, the demand has been limited to small amounts needed to fill in on inventories. With regard to the primary market, prices for future shipment were said to be somewhat depressed by the reluctance of importers to pay higher prices. While Indian shippers have had to come down in their quotations, it was said that they were not anxious to do so and offers have been limited. Nevertheless, with new crop coming in, they may be forced to relax their views in order to keep material moving. It was felt that an early settlement of the strike would release enough material from the docks to allow buyers to be a bit more independent in their attitude toward stronger prices from abroad. Some 1,278 bags of this spice were detained by the Food and Drug Administration recently. It was found to have been moldy and insect-bored.

On Friday black pepper prices were as follows:—Spot, ex whse., $1.67 per pound; November delivery, $1.62; December delivery, $1.58; December shipment, $1.49, January shipment, $1.46; March shipment, $1.43.

Pimento—A sizable shipment of this spice arrived last week from Jamaica. However, shippers have claimed losses due to the recent hurricane and have taken a firmer view toward prices. The material was higher by ½c. per pound on spot at 29c. to 30c. a pound. Guatemalan spice was available on spot at 21c. to 21½c. and Mexican could be had at 16c. to 16½c. a pound.

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Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Slate Meeting November 13

The Chicago Chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting November 13 at Henrici's Restaurant in the Merchandise Mart. Dinner will be at 6:30 p.m. New officers of the chapter for 1952 will be installed at this meeting. Guest speaker will be M. G. DeNavarra, who will discuss "Substitute Materials in Cosmetics."

Friedman Quits Polak's

Dr. Eugene Friedman, for many years in charge of the midwestern office of Polak's Frutal Works at 800 North Clark street in Chicago, retired last month for reasons of ill health and has taken up residence in Miami, Fla. A. H. Micheels, assistant vice-president, who has been with Polak's Frutal Works since 1934, has taken over management of the Chicago office.

Ferd. Muhlens Asquired

Raymond Lee and John Roosevelt of Lee Pharmacal Company have acquired the capital stock of Ferd. Muhlens, Inc., through acceptance of their bid by the Office of Alien Property. Muhlens is a producer of a line of toilet articles and cosmetics and has offices in New York and Jersey City, N. J.

Swartwout Develops New Atomatic Control System

A new automatic all-electronic instrumentation and control system for use in chemical and food processing plants, refineries, petrochemical installations, industrial power plants and central stations has been announced by the Swartwout Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Known as the Swartwout Autronic Control System, it has been under development for several years and was publicly displayed for the first time at the recent sixth National Instrument Exhibit at Houston, Tex.

The manufacturer states that the System is the first centralized-control, miniature, all-electronic system for measuring and controlling process variables such as temperature, pressure, level and flow. It consists essentially of three basic units:—Primary sensing element, Autronic control unit, and final control element. The system is powered by 115-volt, 60-cycle alternating current.

Strong Cobb Expanding

Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that the firm will have another new plant in operation soon in Los Angeles, Calif. The new unit, to be operated by Strong Cobb-California, will be located in the manufacturing district of the city, and will cover 64,000 square feet of space. Containing the latest in pharmaceutical precision equipment and machinery, it will handle volume production, packaging and distribution throughout the west.

Robins Plans Construction

The purchase of a ten-acre site in Richmond, Va., for a new pharmaceutical manufacturing plant has been announced by E. Claiborne Robins, president of the A. H. Robins Company. It is expected that construction on the new Robins plant will begin early in 1952. Approval of the National Production Authority is required before work can start. Cost of the new plant is expected to be in excess of $1,000,000.

Kay-Fries Chemicals Issues Methyl Dichloroacetate Bulletin

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York, has issued a technical data bulletin on a new product, methyl dichloroacetate. The bulletin contains a listing of properties and of specifications. Suggested applications are noted, and a synopsis of work reported in the literature is included. One field of chemical syntheses is now using methyl dichloroacetate in commercial quantities, as an intermediate, the company stated.

Trade Briefs

Edward W. Mahoney has been elected vice-president and general sales manager of Bourjois, Inc., and Barbara Gould, Inc.

Ray Schlotterer, executive secretary of the Essential Oil Association, has been named chairman of the cosmetics division of the 1951 Travelers Aid Society campaign.

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Howard Pyle Elected Jergens Oil President

Jergins Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has elected Howard C. Pyle, California oil consultant, president and director of the company. Mr. Pyle was for some years chief production engineer for Union Oil Company of California, later became vice-president of the Bank of America in Los Angeles in charge of oil negotiations, and more recently was president of th. Continental Consolidated Corporation. He succeeds Lowell Stanley as president, who has taken over the board chairmanship left vacant by the death of C. M. Cotton.

Bausch & Lomb 98 Years Old

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rocheser, N. Y., celebrated its ninety-eighth anniversary on November 3. The firm was founded in 1853 by John J. Bausch and Henry Lomb in downtown Rochester. What was started as a small optical shop is now a firm which has sales representatives in every principal city of the world, and plants in Canada, Brazil, and Wellsville, N. Y.

Packaging Institute Elects

At its recent thirteenth annual forum in New York, the Packaging Institute elected Robert de S. Couch, of General Foods Corporation, and present director of the containers and packaging division of the National Production Authority, president of the organization. Elected with Mr. Couch were the following:—Vice-president, R. Chester Reed, secretary of the packaging committee, The Texas Company, and vice-president, F. S. Leinbach, assistant sales manager and secretary, Riegel Paper Corporation.

N. E. Oil Chemists Meeting Dec. 5; Lawrence to Speak

Dr. Edward A. Lawrence, of the research and development staff of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, will be the principal speaker at the dinner meeting of the Northeast Oil Chemists Society at 6:30 p.m. at the Military Park hotel, Newark, N. J., on December 5. Dr. Lawrence's subject will be "Continuous Fat Splitting and Fatty Acid Distillation."

Biederman to Strong Cobb

John R. Biederman has joined Strong Cobb & Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Biederman will act as sales consultant for the company, with headquarters in Cleveland. Prior to joining Strong Cobb, he was associated with Walgreen Drug Company in Chicago, Abbott Laboratories in Chicago and Cleveland, and for the past three years he has served as assistant director of the pharmaceutical division of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

Commonwealth Appoints Dr. Novak

The Commonwealth Engineering Company of Ohio has appointed Dr. Leo J. Novak chief of its biological laboratory division, which has been engaged for the last fourteen years in working with Dextran and its derivatives. Dr. Novak was formerly technical director of Ethicon Suture Laboratories.

Chemo Puro Names Agent

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Stewart Farmer sales representative in Southern California. In association with C. C. Stevens, western agent for Chemo Puro products, Mr. Farmer will cover the Los Angeles, Calif., territory.

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63rd Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, Oct. 29—31

Bonney Praises Federation Aims

The progress of science, technology and improved production methods in the protective coatings field during the life of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs has been nothing short of "phenomenal," Robert D. Bonney, retiring president, told the annual meeting of that organization, which opened its sessions the day after those of NPVLA closed.

Hiram P. Ball, of the Ball Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, assumed the presidency for the coming year. G. H. Wescott, of the Philadelphia laboratories of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was named president-elect. Newell P. Beckwith, of Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, was reelected treasurer and Homer C. Flynn continues as executive secretary.

In his report, Mr. Bonney declared that in the past generation or two the oil boiler, varnish maker and paint mixer of the past have given way to the profession of paint and varnish technology and production. A new profession has been emerging, he added.

Creating Public Confidence

"In our industry," Mr. Bonney said, "we have had the desire to make this growing profession important, successful, and dignified. We have desired to have an important part in increasing public confidence in the products of our industries and in widening the fields and uses of our output. We have wanted to have our names and ourselves associated with a worthwhile and recognized activity.

"Such recognition has proved to be an essential in order that we may derive full satisfaction from our work and realize the full potential of performance of which we are capable. We have found the forum and the means for the development of this professional advancement in our production clubs and in the federation. This is the organization through which we are guiding our profession.

"I could cite innumerable instances of individuals in our federation who have contributed greatly of their time and sub-

Robert D. Bonney
Retiring President

stance and abilities through no desire nor even need for personal gain, but who are inspired with a desire to advance this great and growing profession of which we are members. Take the printing ink man who is now owner of his own company, or the manufacturer of insulating fabrics. The improvement of house paint in itself is not important to them. Or consider the president of a paint company who has advanced through the technical and production phases of his business, or the long-time member of the federation who sits at home at night pecking with one finger

—Continued on page 87

That 1952 will be a critical year of decision for the people and the government of the United States, and that war with the Soviet Union was unlikely, was the sober consensus of opinion among speakers at the sixty-third annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held in the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29 to 31.

This theme was sounded by NPVLA president Joseph F. Battley and was carried on by Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah and Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America.

Mr. Battley was reelected president of the association for a three-year term. Bernhard Mautz, of the Mautz Paint & Varnish Company, Madison, Wis., was elected vice-president and Roy B. Anderson, of Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., continues as treasurer, both for one-year terms. C. B. French, of Ganier Paint Company, Detroit, Mich., was elected to serve one year as vice-president of the wholesale-distributors division.

Battley Sees No War

In his annual address, Mr. Battley recalled how the country and the industry had survived the critical days of World War II, and expressed belief that in the far more serious situation of today, the nation's lack of fear and confident ability would carry it on to still greater achievement. On several occasions he stated that he could see no possibility of a global outbreak in the coming year.

After expressing grateful appreciation for the work and cooperation of all headquarters staff members and the cooperation from others throughout the industry, he explored the position of the paint industry in the present emergency, saying:—

"Where are we going? What happens next? Will it be all-out war or a continuation of the national emergency we now have, with small wars scattered over the surface of the earth? I make no claim to the title of forecaster, but, my personal opinion is that there will not be another world war at this time. I believe that is the last thing Stalin wants and we never have and I feel we never will start a conflict.

"We have wars in Korea and in Indonesia. There are threats of others. It is reasonable to assume this situation can extend into the years immediately ahead of us with the opposing groups of nations steadily preparing for 'Armed Peace.'

"Following this reasoning then, we

Joseph F. Battley
Reelected President

should expect and prepare for a continuation and even an expansion of existing government controls. In fact, considering the future outlook for the world economic situation, it could well be that government controls may have to stay.

"Our industry has established an enviable reputation, not only for its ability to operate under these government controls but, more especially, for the example it has set for cooperation with, and material assistance to the federal agencies with which we are concerned.

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hostilities in Korea, the emergency service bureau was established in your national headquarters. That service, if necessary, will continue to expand throughout the period of the emergency. Of equal importance is the cooperation and assistance rendered the federal agencies through our association. Just an example is the detailed statistical information on the paint, varnish and lacquer industry furnished NPA in protest against the discriminatory provision of the can order, M-25.

"We have maintained the same cooperative, mutually beneficial relationship with other control groups; the office of price stabilization and those handling lead, fats and oils, drums and pails. These are some of the many and varied contacts maintained continuously by the personnel of your association headquarters in the interests of our industry. We have always received sincere cooperation and friendly understanding. We can be grateful that the chemicals division of NPA, and especially the protective coatings branch under the able direction of Dr. Nyland, give just and intelligent consideration to the handling of our many problems. For our part, we are operating on the premise that government controls are essential under existing world conditions and that industry must cooperate closely with the government agencies for their successful application. And let me state emphatically that NPA is doing its level best to assist rather than hinder industry during these days of scarce materials.

Cooperation With Government

"As you know, the federal control agencies must lean heavily for advice and recommendations on industry advisory committees and soundly organized trade associations. Our industry is well represented in this respect through its NPA paint industry advisory committee; NPA pigment industry advisory committee and OPS paint industry advisory committee.

These government agencies—NPA and OPS—select qualified men from representatives of large and small companies for these committees. Their advice and recommendations have been most helpful in the formulation of regulations affecting industry. Without exception, members of the paint, varnish & lacquer industry have served unselfishly on such committees and they have demonstrated that they are concerned with the best interests of our industry and our country only.

"Your association has just completed an industry-wide survey of the raw materials situation, full details of which have been published. In general, our raw material supply still remains good.

"With the outbreak of the Korean war, chaos existed in the raw materials market. Inventories were accumulated with a resultant short supply in certain items. As the panic subsided and government controls became effective, the situation became more stabilized.

Items in Scarce Supply

"Today we find some materials in an improved position over a year ago and some inventories being liquidated. The status of a few items now in short supply follows:

"Titanium dioxide pigments have been in short supply since 1942. The demand for these materials has continued in excess of supply up to the present but the gap has been somewhat reduced in 1951. The new expansion to be completed in March-April, 1952, may be sufficient to satisfy estimated demand in 1952. However, the supply of sulphuric acid depends on the ability to operate at capacity. If predicted cuts in sulphuric acid are effected, the available supply of titanium pigments will be decreased accordingly.

"Tall oil is available in adequate quantities and may be sufficient to meet 1952 demands for tallate driers. However, this is another item that depends on the availability of sulphuric acid.

"The recent increase in the price of lead may stimulate production in this country and increase imports from Canada. It is still too low to attract any appreciable improvement in foreign shipments.

Styrene Production Increase

"An expected 1,000,000 pounds per year increase in styrene production during the last quarter of this year, with still more scheduled for 1952 presents a bright spot in the rubber latex picture.

No shortage of linseed oil is apparent during the coming twelve months. The 1951 crop is insufficient for the country's needs. However, the commodity credit corporation has enough for sale and in reserve to more than make up the deficit.

"On the darker side of the picture the outlook for castor oil is still gloomy as a result of the drought and transportation difficulties in Brazil. Each new estimate for the 1951 crop is lower than the previous. I see no immediate hope for removal of the restrictions on castor oil.

"The required production of phthalic anhydride is dependent upon the supply of naphthalene, which is in increasing demand by the military for incendiary bombs, flame throwers and insecticides. Much depends on the ability of the petroleum industry to supply petroleum naphthalene, orthoxylene or some other suitable material.

"Cobalt is seriously short. Reformulation can do much to solve this problem. A leading television manufacturer has recently redesigned his product to eliminate cobalt entirely. Performance tests are reported to show an improvement over previous models. What the television industry can do, the paint, varnish and lacquer industry should do better.

Can't Slacken Sales Effort

"There may be those who feel that, during the current period of shortages and increasing defense effort, sales efforts can be slackened. No greater mistake could be made. Now is the time to increase every phase of your sales efforts, with special emphasis on merchandising and advertising. Now is the time to get your products before the buyers. Build your reputation now and you will sell your goods when normal times return.

"We are now in the midst of the most serious crisis in the history of the world. The very future of our civilization depends upon the decisions made today in the momentous problems confronting us. And every one of us is burdened with responsibility for these decisions whether we recognize that fact or not."

Bennett on 'Decisions'

Senator Bennett, former president of the National Manufacturers Association and formerly a vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, followed Mr. Battley. Admitting that, without senatorial immunity, he had purloined a title for his talk from a portion of Leo Cherne's address which was next on the program, Senator Bennett talked about "Decisions"—not what decisions will have to be made in the coming year but who will make them. He declared emphatically that the ultimate responsibility for decisions rests with the individual citizen, but he expressed the equally emphatic fear that the American people have become so obsessed with substituting machines, programs and processes for physical and mental processes that they have come to regard that "vague, complex, uncertain thing we call government as a perfect machine for making decisions, and that having such a machine, we can very well afford to turn the problems over to it and go off and take care of ourselves without concern."

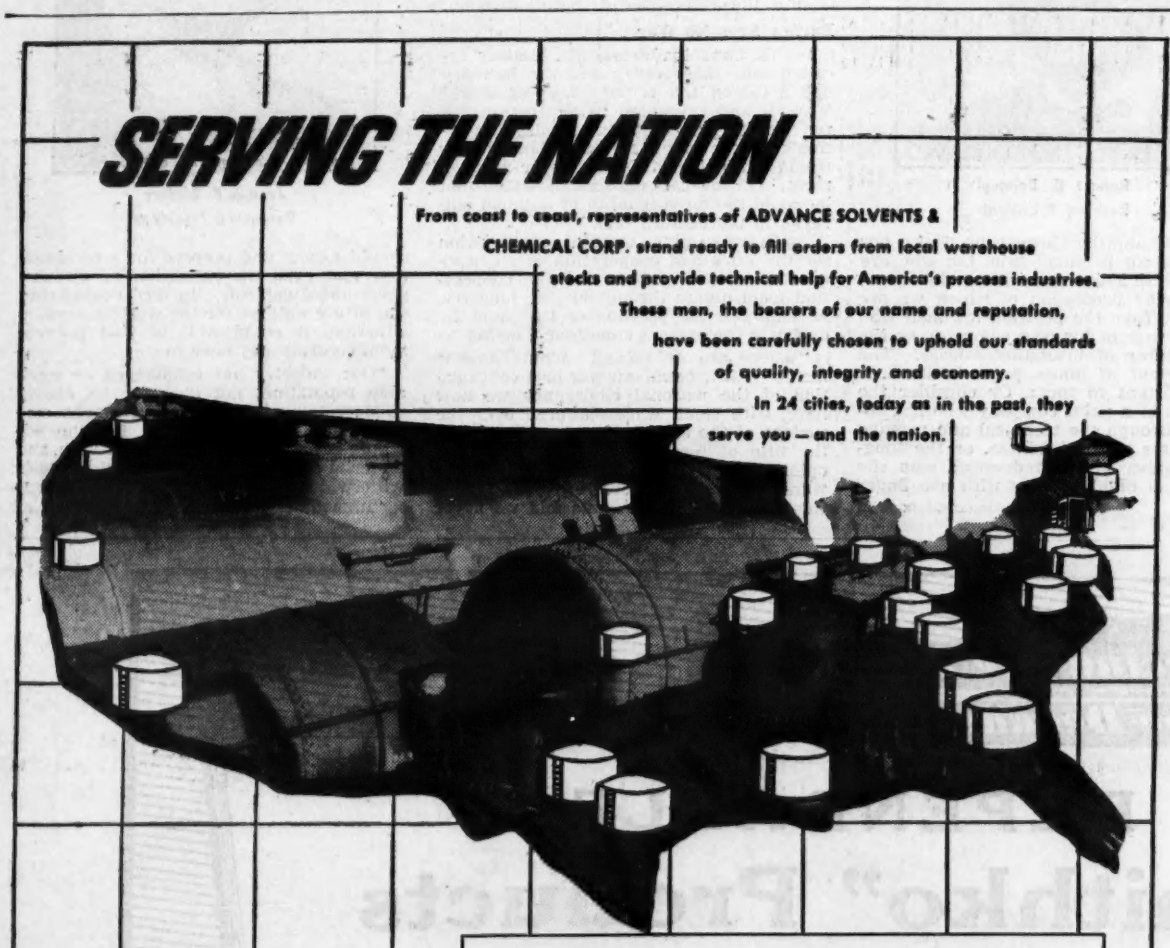
Senator Bennett continued:—

"One of the fundamental decisions that we face in 1952 is the decision as to whether or not we are going to make any decisions for ourselves, or whether we are going to continue to leave this creature of ours to make our decisions for us.

"Well, the sad fact is, of course, that no mechanical contraption or contrivance is a substitute in this process of decision for the person himself, because the process of decision includes the manifestation of spiritual powers, spiritual strength, and no organization has it, except as it can reflect the manifestation of that strength as exists in individual members.

"And one of the things that bothers me most about or present situation, not only in the government but in the nation as a whole, and in other nations around the world, is the feeling that government, that these organizations of ours, do, in fact, have spiritual qualities.

"What is government? Well, it's a vague term, isn't it? It means a lot of things, but I think it means primarily two things.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It means men, and it means a body of what we call laws, rules, regulations, fiats, directives, and what have you.

Men in Government

"Now, let's look at both of these phases of government as a possible source for the solution of our problems, the source of substitution for our decisions. After having been in government ten months, I think there are three kinds of men in government, and I am not sure that I would trust the basic decisions of life to any of them.

"There are a few who are in there to serve. They don't want to make your decisions. They want to help you make your own. They want to provide the information or the atmosphere in which, as free men and women, you can make the fundamental decisions you are charged with under our form of government.

"And then there is another group, hundreds of thousands of them, and we have nearly 3,000,000 men and women in the federal government today. They are the people who run like mad from decisions. They are the people who want to be sure of their jobs until retirement day. They are the career people who feel the security that comes through civil service, the buck-passers, the people many of whom went into government to escape the responsibilities of decision in private life.

Headline Makers

"And then there is another group, and these are the ones that make the headlines and make the decisions. They are the ones who do make whatever decisions you leave to your government to be made. The thing that bothers me about them is the realization that they are motivated by entirely different reasons for the decisions that they make for me and for you. It would be a pretty hard job to try and even list all the motives that move us as we make our billions of decisions day by day as individuals in this economy of ours.

"But I think we would agree to a common objective. Thomas Jefferson put it into words in the Declaration of Independence. He called it the pursuit of happiness. We want to grow. We want to succeed. We want to build. We want to make something of ourselves. We want to solve problems.

"The men in government who are government, who make the decisions of government, have other motives and other objectives. One of the chief of these is the desire to continue themselves in office, and out of that grows the whole field of political decisions.

"I think there is no more dramatic representation of the difference between economic and political decision than that demonstrated by the handling this year of the question of inflation. We in Congress were charged with the problem of coming up with a law that would curb and control inflation, and what did we produce? We produced a law that provides for price control, something called wage control, and rent control. And of these, price control is most definitely in the public eye.

Control No Inflation Cure

The men charged ultimately with the responsibility for enforcing those rules admit that you cannot cure inflation simply by imposing controls on prices at the end of the process, or at any point along the way. They admit that that is an attempt to cure the disease by fighting the symptoms. But nobody gave serious thought or made a serious attempt to come up with a program based on sound economic thinking that might have had the effect of curbing or limiting the effect of inflation. Why not?

"Well, it's perfectly obvious. We have got an election in 1952, and the price control package seemed to have more political sex appeal than the kind of program which would have hurt. And so we find our government committed to using price controls as its sole antidote or cure for inflation. Its motive, not to cure inflation, but to continue itself in office.

"I don't know what is going to happen to the price control thing. But I imagine that a year from now, we will be much sicker of it than we are now, and we may have much more or none.

Use of Word 'Laws'

"Then there is this other substitution, and in many respects this is the most serious of the three. I was elected by the people of Utah and sent to the Senate, and I became a law-maker. I became a member of a group of ninety-six men whose task it is to write laws. The American people, many of them, are completely confused by the double use of the word law. When we go to church, we are told that there are certain divine laws which are eternal, immutable, completely objective. They operate without respect to person or circumstance. The scientist has discovered that there are many laws of science, and the wise scientist attempts to operate as nearly as he can in conformity with them. Our scientific section spends its time trying to discover what the laws are that control the solution of our problems and then attempt to work with them, rather than against them.

"And there are laws in all field of science. I am one of those who believes that there are laws in economics that, given the type of ownership we have in this country, will continue to operate, regardless of what the theorists say or do.

Congressional Compromise

"On the other hand, there are the laws that we pass in Congress, laws that do not represent at attempt to get at the fundamental solution of a problem, laws that necessarily, because Congress is a political body, represent the final compromise that can be adopted, hammered out of the differences of opinions from all sides and among many conflicting points of view.

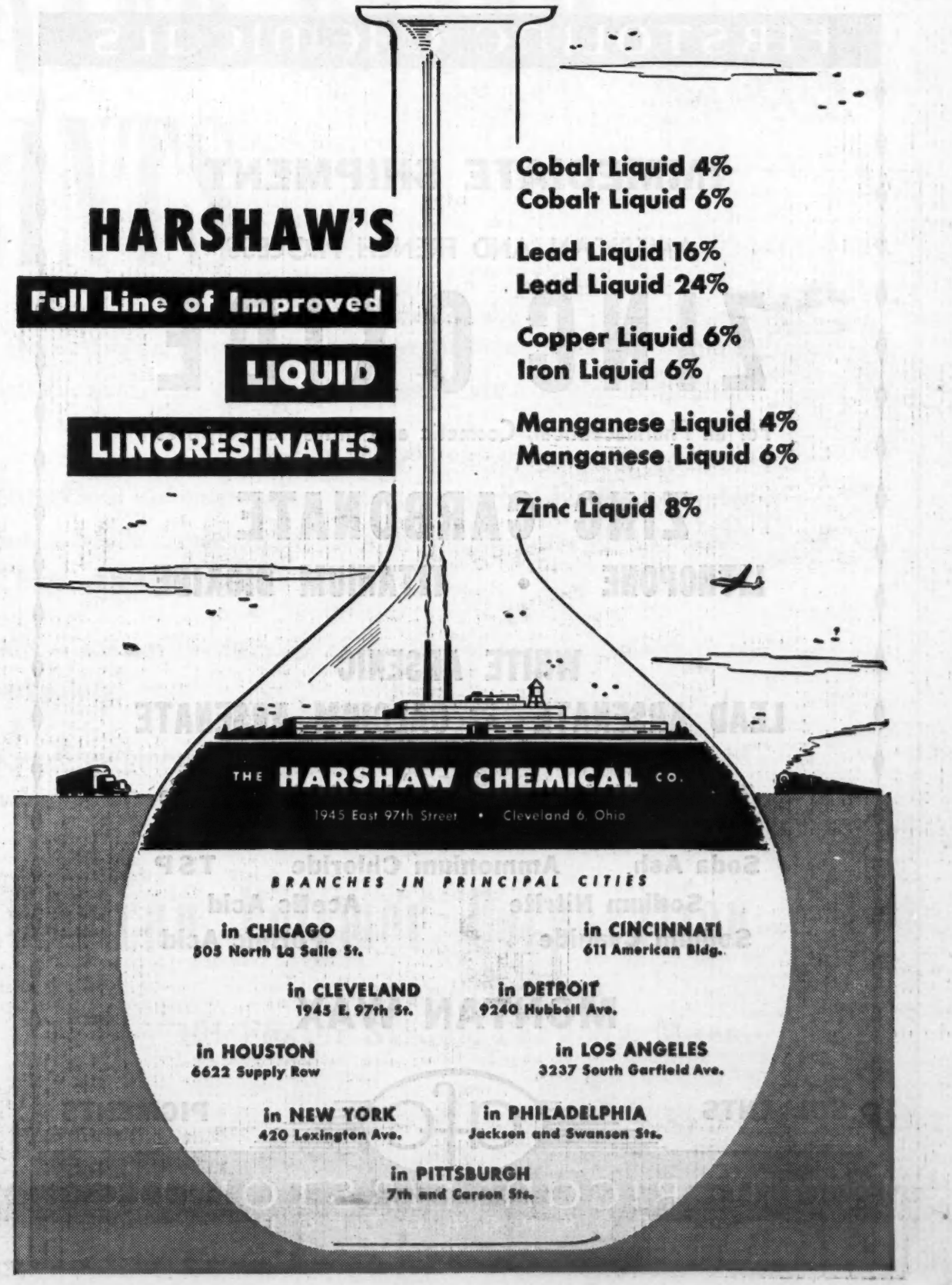
"And when those laws are finally enacted, they are often a strange hodge-podge, and most of the time—and when it comes to the final vote when I sit in the Senate, it is a toss-up as to whether I should vote for or against the particular law, because it may have as much in it that I don't like as it does that I am willing to support; and practically never in these ten months have I had a clear-cut choice.

"And that is the way these laws are made in a representative republic such as ours. The choice is a fiat of a dictator, and I will take our loose and often unsatisfactory system. But those laws don't have the validity of the eternal and immutable laws of nature or of God. They obviously are full of holes, and yet there are many people who have discovered or who have decided that by passing such laws you can, in fact, solve the fundamental problems of life, and unfortunately there are many people who have discovered that if they can manipulate the laws successfully in the process, they can set them up so that they will provide advantage or immunity.

Responsibility for Decisions

"Now, one of the things that we Americans need to remember again about the fundamental and immutable laws is that they carry their own rewards and punishments with them automatically. Violate the law of health, and you lose your health. Violate the fundamental rules of good business, and you lose your profit and your business. Violate some of the laws of chemistry or physics, and even more dire results occur.

"The question in 1952 is—the question of decision in 1952—comes back to the question, Who will make the fundamental



decision? Are we going to continue to leave the decision on vital and important subjects to our government, or are we going to begin with a long, slow, painful road back, through which we will again be willing to assume our personal share of responsibility and be willing to face the consequences of our mistakes and of our government's mistakes? Because to the extent that we have made fundamental mistakes, those consequences are still there. They can be postponed, but they cannot be successfully evaded, in my opinion.

"The year 1952 should be a year of decision to make our own decisions, a year of decision to take back the responsibility for choice, a year of decision to begin to move out from under the substitution that we have attempted to set up, the substitution of government for ourselves, the substitution of its regulations for fundamental laws.

American People Stirring

"During the last two or three years, I have been all over the United States. I have been from coast to coast, from top to bottom many times, and everywhere I go, I have the firm feeling that the American people are stirring, that they are attempting to get back this right of decision. They are disturbed by corruption. They are disturbed by inflation. They are disturbed by all these manifestations of failure. They hardly know what to do. They don't know where to turn, and hardly know how to start; but I think the basic decision is being made.

"There is a tremendous store in asset of leadership in this room, and it reaches to all parts of the United States. What an opportunity you have to bring this unnamed restlessness into power as a moving force and help the individual American regain his right to make the decisions in '52."

Cherne Gives Views

Mr. Cherne, made his third consecutive appearance before a convention of the association, continuing his analysis of world economic, political and military conditions. Agreeing for the most part with Senator Bennett's attitude toward government decisions. He expressed the firm conviction that our government would most certainly have to make decisions in the coming year, "because I am afraid that the absence of such decision in 1952 may mean that another year will pass in which decision is made for us by another government—the government of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Cherne further prefaced his remarks by expanding on the thought which he expressed before the convention two years ago and again last year, and that was that this country is healthy and prosperous, growing increasingly strong, "as a result of decisions made in the Kremlin that were stupid."

Danger With Russia

Mr. Cherne continued:

"I think there is only one ultimate decision in 1952, the decision between life and death, and in a free society life and death also includes, and perhaps makes superior, the continued life of a free society. In 1952, my judgment is that we shall face the greatest paradox of our time. The danger of war with the Soviet Union will be at its greatest and, in my judgment, we shall emerge from that danger unscathed and beyond 1952 will face an increasing prospect of a more durable peace.

"Nineteen fifty-two is the critical year of our rearmament and precisely because it is 1952, may represent to the Soviet the last chance on which it may with impugnity attack. Why, then, do I believe the Soviet will not attack if it knows this? Well, for one reason, I believe strongly the Soviet Union does not want war, not because it is restrained by any humane impulses. There isn't a humane impulse in the Kremlin. I am afraid the restraint is of another character. First, I feel persuaded the Soviet does not believe it can win a war, though I think she thinks—and I think she is right—that she can win the beginning of a war, if the war starts before July, 1952.

Reds Seek World Unrest

"I think, secondly, the Soviet Union does not seek war because she believes, and quite properly, that she has more to gain by a protracted interval of tension and anarchy. It didn't take any Soviet skill to make Iran and Egypt erupt. The Soviet skill goes into keeping the pot boiling, not into putting the flame under it in the first place. No one can say with certainty whether the Soviet Union will come out with profit in Iran and Egypt but I think everyone can say with certainty that the Allies will come out with loss.

"The Soviet Union has more than doubled her territory since the end of World War II without once employing its own armies. What reason has it to become impatient when the future lies before it with such awesome promise? The Soviet Union believes that if she waits long enough, economic collapse must fall upon us like a plague and, if it does, the Soviet Union believes that it is at that point that she can take Europe and divide us in two at the same time.

Other Restraints on Soviets

"There are other restraints that are more favorable to us. I know that the Soviet Union fears, in the event of outright war with the United States, it will lose the satellites overnight, and I think that this is possible. Having spoken to thousands of those who have escaped from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Southwestern Russia, I can tell you that we just haven't the vaguest idea of the discontent, the awareness of brutality, almost the eagerness with which these people wait for the beginning of World War III, so much does it seems preferable to them than the degradation under which they live now.

"One of the real misfortunes of our day is that in the neighborhood of 40,000 people are escaping from the Soviet Union and satellite states each year now. That is more than 3,000 a month, and for every one who gets through, at least one is killed, and they come across with neither clothing nor shoes nor money nor wealth nor family in most cases. Unhappily, 50 percent of that group within the last six months has begun to turn back to the Soviet Union because we have neither plan nor provision for handling these people who are led out of the Soviet by the hope engendered by the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America.

Fear of Atomic Weapons

"But the Soviet is afraid that, in the event of war, this is the dissonance, the discontent that may ravage its own control of its own society. These are just some of the reasons, and of course I haven't mentioned the most awesome of them all; I needn't. We may be and quite generally are deficient in every aspect of military strength in comparison with the Soviet, but there is one in which we are powerfully superior and that one is the atomic weapon. I am told from sources which have some reliability that at this moment the Soviet is in powerful fear that our atomic weapens may be used in the Soviet Union proper.

"Turning to domestic issues I would like

Roy B. Anderson

Reelected Treasurer

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to make some comment about price control in 1952. Will it work? Of course not. The best that can be said for it or about it, which is doubtful indeed, is that it will work better than the absence of it. There is one major reason why it won't work beyond any of the others—and there are many other reasons. The reason is, I do not think in 1952 we will be at war; as a matter of fact I feel quite strongly we shall not even be at war in Korea in 1952. And I do not believe particularly that in a free, and healthy and disciplined country, these controls superimposed by above can have more than a fraction of the effect they intend to have without our voluntary compliance and see them exist. And in the absence of war, I don't see the motivation among us, among any segment of the American people, such as will make the controls operate with more than a fraction of success.

"I believe we shall have a durable peace yet; the main reason I believe so is because I believe the American people will, on matters of crisis, behave with dignity and strength. I believe we let the Soviet buffalo us and, beginning in 1952, with the year of ultimate decision, we shall recapture the capacity to buffalo them, and in doing so assert the will of free men the world over to live in peace and harmony."

Military Procurement Program

Cornelius W. Middleton, vice-chairman of the Munitions Board, reiterated the basic policy of the military's present procurement program. The principles to be applied in carrying out the program, he said, were outlined in what is usually referred to as a "broadening the base" policy. He listed the principal provisions of this policy as:—

1. Contracts are to be spread across industry as widely as possible.
2. Additional contractors are to be used whenever time permits, instead of extra-shift or overtime operations.
3. Open industrial capacity is to be used to the maximum before the expansion of facilities is authorized.
4. The fullest use is to be made of small business and prime contractors are to be encouraged or, if necessary, required to subcontract.
5. Producers are to be given the greatest possible incentives to reduce their cost.
6. Contracts are to be placed to make use of manpower where now available, to reserve special skill for the most difficult production jobs, and to economize on transportation costs.

Broad Production Base

"In handling this program," Mr. Middleton declared, "we plan to spread production as widely as possible throughout our economy to establish a broad production base upon which to expand in the event of war.

"As an example, we are planning to produce sufficient tanks to equip our forces as rapidly as possible but at the same time to establish as many production lines working on a one-shift basis to build tanks as is economically feasible.

"In case we should be unfortunate enough to have an all-out war, by tripling the shifts and moving up to a seven-day week, we could expand our production to meet the needs of a total war as rapidly as personnell could be mobilized and trained to operate the tanks.

No Economic Depression

"Yet, our production schedule has been phased so that if war does not come for many years, we could keep these production lines rolling indefinitely, producing tanks as replacements for those which were issued to the troops and putting a small amount into the reserve. This should prevent the country from facing an economic depression which would be inevitable if our present program were an all-out one, and in two or three years it was found that the equipment was not needed for an all-out effort."

Mr. Middleton then explained how the Munitions Board carries out its responsibilities to assist the three military departments in assuring that their procurement programs implement the national policy established by the President.

"As a first step," he said, "the Munitions Board receives from the military departments some 600 schedules of major procurement items which cover approximately 75 percent of the dollar value of their procurement. The requirements directorate of the Munitions Board reviews these schedules in cooperation with the requirements personnel of the military departments to assure that the items requested are needed and properly time phased to comply with the strategic guidance and plans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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of the schedules that the final water in the requirements is squeezed out and that each item is properly time phased to fit in with other items and the military personnel that will be available to use the equipment. The production management directorate in cooperation with the personnel of the military departments, then reviews the schedules to determine whether th production base has been broadened as far as economically feasible; that sufficient lead time has been given to those items that require a long time to produce so that they will be properly phased and result in a complete usable end item when it is required.

"It is also at this time that a check is made to see that the production facilities are capable of producing the items as required; that there is no overlapping by the military departments in their orders which would result in more than one department relying upon the same production capacity for items when the facility is not capable of producing for both.

Analysis of the Budgets

"After these schedules have been reviewed, checked, and adjusted to assure that they comply with the national policy that has been established, they are then approved by the Munitions Board and the comptroller of the office of the Secretary of Defense, and issued to the departments as firm programs. Another step in the procedure is an analysis of the budgets as submitted by the three military departments in cooperation with the comptroller of the office of the Secretary of Defense to assure that the budgets properly reflect these approved schedules and are therefore in line with the aims and desires of the national program."

Turning then to a subject which was of much interest to his audience, Mr. Middleton said:

"Because of increased military demand, castor oil will probably remain under control the first six months of 1952. At the request of the Munitions Board staff the Department of Agriculture, using Commodity Credit Corporation financing, is sponsoring large-scale production of domestic castor beans. This means that for the first time in history we will probably have a competitive domestic castor bean industry in this country.

Domestic Program Uncertain

"It is likely some minimum support may continue to be required at least for two or three years. Of course we cannot be sure of this domestic program until farmers have grown castor beans on a wide scale and more information is available regarding improved varieties, cultural practices and yields, and the costs of production.

The domestic program for 1952 anticipates production of 65,000,000 pounds of castor oil plus seed stock. It is estimated that this will require approximately 220,000 acres. The acreage will vary, of course, depending upon the relative availability of irrigated and dry land.

"In conclusion I would like to say again that I feel that our country is in very real danger. Only by the combined efforts of all facets of American industry can we meet our preparedness program and become strong enough to successfully resist Communistic aggression.

Problem of Finding Materials

"We are now faced with great problems in finding and wisely distributing the requisite materials. The present quarter and the first two quarters of 1952 will find us straining our whole economy to the utmost. There will be great temptations for one group and another—especially the organized groups, agriculture, business, and labor—to come forward and claim special considerations in prices, wages, or allocations of materials.

"You are all aware I'm sure of the need for sacrifices in the period ahead. Sharp bites are being made into the materials allocated for civilian durable goods production. New taxes go into effect tomorrow. This is a period that will test the very character of the American businessman. But the tasks that face us today are not impossible. We have the resources. We have the skills. We have the industrial capacity and the confidence and faith to make them work.

"Our goal is to live at peace with the rest of the world. We all pray that we will not have to use the great military strength we are building. We all know that the chances that we will not have to use it are vastly better if we are strong. That is we are not going to fall short. Let's get on with the job!"

Military Lacquer Specifications

Speaking at a symposium on military lacquer specifications and uses, Alfred M. Malloy of the navy's bureau of aeronautics, pointed out that exterior finish is at present employed on naval aircraft to prevent corrosion and deterioration of the structure and for purposes of color, identification, camouflage and pilot morale.

Lacquer has served the purpose remarkably well, he said, but with the advent of higher and higher speeds it has become obvious that the present lacquer-primer finish is now inadequate.

Problems Encountered

Specifically, he added, the following problems have been encountered:

1. Some structural materials such as clad 75ST aluminum alloy, magnesium alloy, glass fabric plastic laminate, etc., present adhesion difficulties and/or serious deterioration or corrosion proolems.

2. The leading edges, whether fabricated from metal or plastic, require a special type of coating resistant t erosion from rain or other precipitation at speeds in excess of 400 miles per hour, since the current lacquer-primer finish may stand up for only approximately a minute in rainfall at such speeds.

3. Methods of application require simplification to speed up production of new aircraft and overhaul. The time lag before a painted airplane is delivered to the "flight line" must be reduced to a matter of hours, rather than days.

4. In order to permit continued use of existing navy painting facilities and to minimize the expense of building new painting hangars, for acceptable refinishing of naval aircraft, the coating materials must be less sensitive to temperature and humidity conditions during application.

5. There is an urgent need for a scuff-resistant finish for the airplane in general.

"To cover even the majority of technical details concerning actual aricraft paint technology would consume the entire time allotted to this panel discussion. We are taking all possible steps to improve the adhesion by careful attention to surface preparation, cleaning procedures, application techniques, etc. Wash primer is being used to an increasing extent to further improve the adhesion of the present standard primer-lacquer system. How the present lacquer formulation came about and the details entering into its adoption have been well handled by others, and I will not attempt to review this phase of the subject.

"If any companies not now participating believe they can contribute to the solution of the problems I have just discussed," Mr. Middleton said, "their cooperation will be highly welcome. Offerings should be submitted direct to the Naval Air Experimental Station Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The bureau of aeronautics would be pleased to be informed regarding the materials and to examine the supporting laboratory test data, developed in your own laboratory, or in a commercial testing laboratory.

Many Offers Received

"You will recognize the fairness of this requirement, when you consider that it is possible for us to receive as many as 1,500 offerings when I return to my office and every one of the 1,500 concerns involved would honestly believe that they have the outstanding finish for the job, usually reposing right on the company's shelves, under a code number and hiding at the moment in the guise of a rack coating, walkway coating, fabric finish, or any of the numerous other coatings in the company catalog.

"In conclusion, let me state that we appreciate that the special compounding of exterior coatings for naval aircraft by raw material houses or paint companies is attended by an outlay of money and time which may be far in excess of that justified by the potential volume. However, there are intangible and also some very real advantages no doubt well known to you. These should not be discounted.

"We, in the government aeronautical field, have contributed without stint in development work of benefit to the en-

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tire paint industry; developments not of exclusive aeronautical interest. I need only mention a few items; the ultracentrifugal adhesion tester, the air force high speed rain erosion tester, the new ASTM ring-and-ball softening point test method, and the NRL filmeter."

Ordnance Lacquer Specifications

Dr. C. F. Pickett, chief of the paint and chemical laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, reported that army ordnance has recently introduced four new nitrocellulose base paint specifications which represent the volume items of lacquer finishes used in army ordnance. These specifications are MIL-P-11414, MIL-L-11195, MIL-S-10181 and MIL-L-10182. MIL-P-11414 and MIL-L-11195, insofar as Ordnance is concerned, replace JAN-P-72 and JAN-L-73 respectively.

"The new specifications were prepared" he said, "in order to offer the manufacturer of ordnance material latitude in the method of finishing. In time of emergency or heavy procurement many subcontractors are called upon to manufacture certain components.

"In many cases lack of equipment, physical shape or size, or other physical or chemical reasons makes the use of enamel types of finishes burdensome because air drying schedules for the enamel type are frequently much too slow for production lines, while baking may not be feasible because of lack of ovens or power requirements. With the existing army ordnance lacquer specifications it is possible to use nitrocellulose base systems for a wide variety of material.

"In the development of the new lacquer specifications quality and performance has been the goal. It is strongly believed that if the design engineers and personnel responsible for production are offered lacquer systems providing durability comparable in quality with enamels they will be willing to permit deviations whenever it is needed to speed up production. The new specifications are much more exacting than previous specifications and will require careful formulation, understanding, and manufacturing control.

"Ordnance experience has clearly shown that lacquers supplied against some of the older less demanding lacquer specifications were of poor quality. Such a condition creates a belief in the minds of using personnel, especially those uninformed on lacquer formulations, that as a class of finishes nitrocellulose base materials are inferior. It is therefore important to army ordnance, and to suppliers of lacquer base products, that finishes fully meeting the requirements of the specifications be supplied.

Red Oxide Primer

"MIL-P-11414 is a red oxide primer containing a small amount of rust inhibiting pigment. Nitrocellulose primers in the past have been reputed to lack adhesion to ferrous metals and much of this reputation was acquired before the era of proper metal treatment. MIL-P-11414 is generally applied over a properly treated metal where excellent adhesion is obtained relatively fast. Over bare steel full adhesion is reached in about seventy-two hours, though this can be greatly accelerated by the application of heat.

"Extensive testing has shown that MIL-P-11414 has very good adhesion over either bare or phosphated steel. It is believed this adhesion results from careful selection of inert pigments and the proper pigment to binder ratio by volume.

"MIL-L-11195 is the hot spray lacquer specification which includes six colors plus black and white. While this specification describes a lacquer in the lustreless range the high performance is obtained by careful selection of inert pigments and pigment to binder ratio. This material was originally developed for ammunition and components but will probably be more widely used because of its good gasoline resistance.

"MIL-S-10181 is a lacquer surfacer intended for use where smooth surfacers are required or to obtain high coverage.

Gloss Lacquer Enamel

"MIL-L-10182 is the gloss lacquer enamel intended for high gloss finish for such applications as staff cars, busses and ambulances. Work is in progress to include several colors in addition to the olive drab and also to make possible application by hot spray. By careful formulation it is possible to obtain a reasonably high gloss without rubbing and polishing.

"The finishing of ammunition calls for the application of a grade I, JAN-C-490 phosphate treatment followed by a coat of MIL-E-10687. The lacquer specification MIL-L-11195 is offered as an alternate and will likely be used in many production lines. Where phosphate treatment is not desirable or possible the ammunition or components should first be given a prime coat of MIL-P-11414 to be followed by either the enamel or lacquer top coat.

Use of Nitrocellulose Lacquers

"It is expected that considerable lacquer type formulas will be used in tank, automotive and components. In the finishing of tanks a system has been worked out calling for a coat of MIL-P-15328 followed by a coat of MIL-P-11414 and a coat of MIL-L-11195 olive drab for the exterior; and a coat of MIL-P-15328 followed by a coat of each of the following for the interior, MIL-P-11414, MIL-S-10181 and MIL-L-11195 white. A production line of busses is already on the lacquer system.

"The extended use of nitrocellulose lacquers on ordnance equipment is new. It appears very likely that the large use will first appear in production items. However it is entirely feasible that the lacquer system will appear in maintenance operations. Manufacturers carrying out ordnance contracts should follow out the instructions on the drawings and if it is desired to change from an enamel to lacquer system they should be sure to obtain the necessary deviation from the contracting officer.

Fear of Antitrust Laws

Peyton Ford, former Deputy Attorney General of the United States admitted that many businessmen are eager to participate in the defense effort but are concerned that their cooperation may bring them within the ambit of the antitrust laws. Concern in this regard is a just one, he declared, and is particularly appropriate with respect to participation in industry advisory committee activities.

"The government, too," he said, "is aware of these dangers from industrial cooperation during the emergency period and has formulated certain ground rules to indicate what is prohibited and what is permissible. For one thing, most of the agencies which have established industry advisory committees have promulgated formal procedures to govern committee activities. Furthermore, shortly after the defense production act was enacted, in my capacity as Deputy Attorney General, I wrote a letter to the defense agencies stressing the importance of certain necessary requirements. This letter reflected in a general and broad fashion the procedures to which advisory committees must adhere.

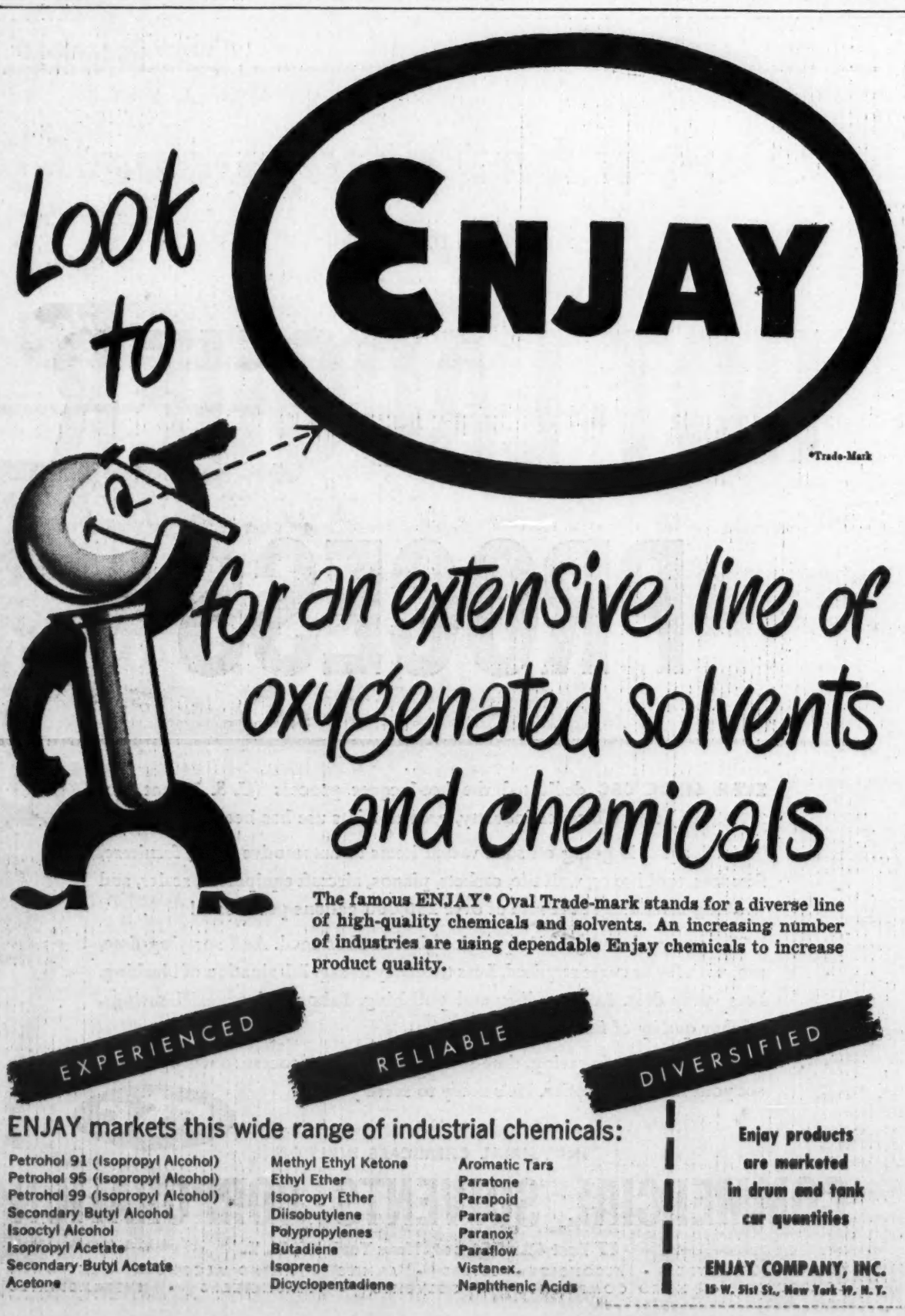
Five Points Stressed

"Five points were stressed:—"first, statutory authority must exist for the employment of advisory committees or there must be an administrative finding that utilization of such committees was necessary to perform statutory duties; second, government officials must formulate and initiate the agenda for committee meetings; third, the committees may meet only at the call of and under the chairmanship of full time government officials; fourth, full and complete minutes must be kept of each meeting, and fifth, the committees may act only in an advisory capacity.

"I assured the agencies, in this letter that—and I quote—'so long as the activities of industry advisory committees are carried on within these limitations we would not view the activities as constituting an independent violation of the antitrust laws.' At the same time, however, the letter warned that the Department of Justice retained complete freedom to institute proceedings 'in the event that any particular plan or course of action is used to accomplish unlawful private ends.'

Compliance Requirements Emphasized

"The Justice department's position regarding compliance to these requirements has since been emphasized by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division on two separate occasions. Last March, he reminded the various agencies and departments employing



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industry advisory committees: 'We believe that only by strict observance of these minimum requirements will it be possible for the government to secure the continued cooperation and participation of private industry in this activity which is so essential to the success of the defense program.'

"In this same letter attention was also called to certain 'improper practices' and it was urged that regulations be promulgated to conform to the requirements of the Department of Justice. The improper practices to which specific reference was made included: meetings held without benefit of a government chairman; meetings called and agenda prepared by industry rather than by the department or agency concerned; membership of committees not following the requirements of the defense production act with respect to cross-section representation; committees making decisions and exercising functions which should reside exclusively in the province of government officials; subcommittees, subgroups and panels not adhering to the requirements applicable to full committees.

Pooling Arrangements

"It is unfortunate that considerations of time make it impossible for me to discuss in any detail the problems which affect pooling arrangements and voluntary agreements under the defense production act. These agreements, as many of you know, are based upon requests by the government that various business organizations—generally competitors—work together in a manner calculated to further th defense effort.

"Since this kind of industrial collaboration constitutes such a serious departure from our traditional system of free competition, a specific provision in the defense production act provides special immunity from the anti-trust laws for business organizations engaged in these arrangements. Furthermore, no such arrangements may be entered into without express and written government approval from certain specific government officials.

"I would only like to say at this time that it is extremely important that businesses working in such arrangements be particularly meticulous to stay within the letter and the spirit of their governing agreements; for even the slightest departure from these agreements takes them out from the shelter of the immunizing provision and makes them vulnerable to antitrust prosecution.

"It is only when one departs from the area of activity permitted to cooperating industry or evades the basic requirements established for Government-industry cooperation that antitrust consequences attach. But these consequences are not insignificant!"

Executive Committee Election

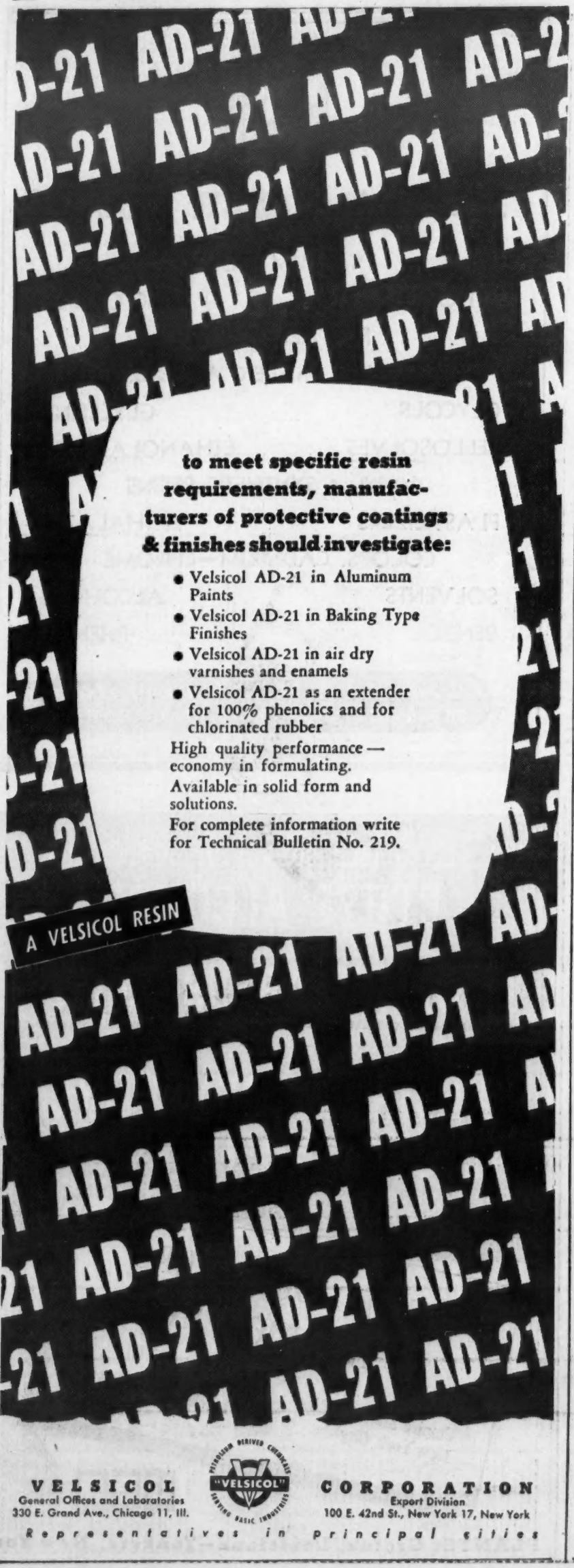
Elected to the NPVLA executive committee for three-year terms were the following:—L. G. Backstrom, Cook Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Dawson, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; O. J. H. deBrun, Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York; R. W. Lindsay, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. O'Connor, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, and A. W. Steudel, The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland.

Regional Vice Presidents

Regional vice-presidents elected for one-year terms were:—Franklin J. Lane, Boston Varnish Company, Boston, Mass., New England zone; A. R. De Vos, Breinig Bros., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., eastern zone; J. J. Crowley, The O'Brien Company, South Bend, Ind., central zone; William E. Hood, Industrial Paint Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala., southern zone; Frank A. Pratt, Pratt Paint & Varnish Company, Dallas, Tex., southwestern zone, and Frank West, Preservative Paint Company, Seattle, Wash., western zone.

Delegates Welcome

At the opening of the convention the association welcomed delegates from other organizations. They were Robert D. Bonney, retiring president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Elmer J. Dreckman, retiring president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association; Jack W. Zucker, president of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America; Hugh L. Anderson, president of the Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America; H. T. O'Connor, director-at-large of the American Tung Oil Association, and J. A. Brodie, president of the Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.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Bonney Praises Federation Aims

—Continued from page 77

on a typewriter passing on membership applications.

No Thought of Personal Gain

"These people whom I have mentioned are actual federation members working hard for our organization not through any thought of personal gain but because they believe in the cause. There are hundreds of others, some still working with us, others who have given their all and passed from our midst. This urge to improve the value and stature of our profession is unquestionably one of the important reasons for the active support by able individuals which has helped and is helping the federation to move forward.

"The success of individual clubs, working on their local problems but joined together for mutual assistance and strength early brought into the federation our two Canadian clubs and soon after our club in Birmingham, England. More recently there came the Tri-Alliance including the Oil & Color Chemists Association of Great Britain and the French Association of Paint and Varnish Technicians along with our federation in an arrangement which has resulted in reciprocal visits and a magnificent example of development of a friendly and cooperative spirit.

Fatipec to Replace French Group

"Within the past two years production and technical associations have been formed in most of the free countries of Western Europe and have banded together in an organization known as Fatipec. It is expected that Fatipec will replace the French association in the Tri-Alliance in the near future.

"What could be more inspiring than to set an example for free people to band together not to mutilate and destroy our world but to preserve and beautify it, not to make war upon each other but to work together to bring about material progress and friendly cooperation? Isn't this the sort of thing that points the way toward a better existence for ourselves, our children and our children's children? Perhaps this is one of the reasons we like to work for our clubs and our federation, and are proud to be setting such an example for others in this world."

Water Permeability in Walls

J. C. Moore, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, told the federation members that progress had been made in the matter of controlling water permeability in walls. He referred to the method of test that has been developed to measure the water permeability of a paint film or other vapor barrier, the definition of a "perm," and the establishment of the fact that a good interior surface vapor barrier should have a permeability of about one perm.

Mr. Moore pointed out to the technical men of the paint industry that a freshly applied outside paint film in a three-coat system has a permeability of one about one-half perm, and called their attention to the possibility of a build-up of moisture content in the wall interspace where an inside permeability of one perm exists against an outside permeability of one-half perm.

Public Education Work

This suggested that outside house paint should be perhaps formulated to be more permeable to moisture than the usual product is currently formulated. However, this would involve products of lower initial sheen which is adverse to what the public has come to expect over the years. Consideration of this phase of the problem was urged.

Mr. Moore stated that action by the association was in prospect, designed to carry out a program of public education through the press and forums, to bring about a general realization on the part of the public that factors other than paint failure cause the paint to peel, that peeling is not usually due to a defect in the paint itself, and what can be done to eliminate most paint moisture peeling problems.

Battley Urges Intensified Research

Joseph F. Battley, NPVLA president, told the federation members that "we are living under perhaps the most serious threat to our way of life," than at any time in history. He predicted, however, that through scientific intensified research, we would be prepared for any eventuality. What is being done now, he said, and the sacrifices made are for the assurance that the future will mean freedom under the free enterprise system.

Asserting that more production next year will be needed for defense, Mr. Battley said, and certain raw material shortages of strategic and critical materials is to be expected. Cobalt was cited as a case in point, but sustained research, he added, was finding a way to get a long as well, or better, without cobalt in all sorts of materials ranging from driers to television sets.

Castor oil and some of our synthetic resins, he said, were becoming tighter under war and the threats of war, and he noted that such things called for an intensification of research for suitable replacement.

Experience in Two Wars

Mr. Battley referred to his experience in the first world war when he was engaged in actually using military equipment, and then his experience wresting with the matter of procurement in the second world war, with all of the hard work and headaches involved behind the scenes in development, and production of new military material for the field. As a former head of Edgewood Arsenal he knew first-hand the magnitude of industrial effort behind effective military effort and prepardness.

Out of war there comes good, he asserted, in the faster scientific development of things which are useful for the benefit of mankind.

General Battley closed his address by leaving with the audience two thoughts:—First, a reminder that freedom of thought and action is a fundamental and necessary condition for scientific progress and development; Second, that the federation members, like everyone else owes this country the best they can give. They owe it as the only way in which they can partially repay their government for the privilege of working in freedom under the free enterprise system. The federation, he said, was the most democratic organization of technical men he had ever observed.

Paint Materials Report Covers New Offerings

The usual report of the federation's materials committee was presented by its chairman, William P. Colio, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia. It covered developments since the interim report, issued in May, 1951.

Colonial Alloys Company is now producing "Soludiene." This is a solvent having the approximate composition: 65 percent paraffins, 20 percent naphthenes and 15 percent aromatics.

The pigments department of duPont has recently developed a chrome green line with improved light fastness. A group of seven pigments including extra light to dark shades of bright blue undertone are now available with markedly better resistance to darkening an outdoor exposure. This advance offers possibilities for wider use of chrome greens, for example, in implement finishes, where resistance to light is a factor.

"Purecal M" is available from Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation. This is a white extender which contributes some hiding power and it is claimed that somewhat more than 10 percent of titanium dioxide may be replaced with no loss in hiding nor whiteness.

Garco Products, Inc., has announced "Gartex GP." It is a finely divided siliceous material consisting of 85 percent water ground silica and 15 percent ground glass. Claims are made for high resistance to abrasion and freedom from settling.

Edgar Brothers Company now have available a fine particle size plate-like crystal aluminum silicate inert of very high whiteness designated "ASP-100."

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company has introduced several new resins. They are: "Aropol 866-P-50," a copolymer styrenated oxidizing alkyd of short-medium oil

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length designed for grind charge of MIL-E-10687 (ORD).

"Aropol 881-X-60," a copolymer styrenated oxidizing alkyd of short oil length designed for thin-down of MIL-E-10687 (ORD); also, for hammered effect and fast-dry industrial finishes.

"Aroplaz 1366-X-60," a medium-short phenolic modified oxidizing alkyd designed as a single resin component aircraft primer MIL-P-6889A, Type I; also, for automotive primers non-lifting to lacquer recoat.

"Aroplaz 1388-M-65," a long oil oxidizing alkyd, specifically recommended for ready-mixed aluminum paints of excellent stability, leaf retention and durability.

"Aroplaz 1389-M-75," a non-phthalic, long oil, oxidizing resin recommended for ready-mixed aluminum paints.

"Aroflat 3050," a non-phthalic, non-castor oil, modified alkyd resin for non-penetrating, self-priming flat wall finishes.

"Arochem 609," a fast-bodying, modified condensate replacement for modified maleics, for use with soft oils.

"Arochem 547," a modified condensate replacement for maleics in lacquers.

"Arochem 372," a modified phenolic, with fast-bodying properties that will be more available than conventional types.

"Aroplaz 1397-M-50," a non-phenolic, fast-drying, modified alkyd made from non-critical oils for use in fast-drying utility and industrial enamels.

"Aroplaz 1313-M-75," a non-phthalic, non-castor resin of the color-retentive type, offered as a replacement for alkyds in architectural enamels.

General Mills, Inc., is offering a series of polyamide resins which can be placed in three classifications:—

"Polyamide Resin No. 90" is a very hard, tough and brittle copolymer. This resin is amber in color and has good resistance to greases, oils, water, water vapor, alkalies, mild acids and some organic solvents.

"Polyamide 'S' Resins" are based upon standard grades of "Polyamide" but contain a small amount of antioxidant which serves as a heat stabilizer. These resins are generally recommended for hot melt applications.

"Polyamide Resin No. 100S" is a soft, tacky plasticizing type of resin, amber in color and resistant to oils, greases, water, water vapor, alkalies and some organic solvents. It exhibits exceptional adhesive properties on a wide variety of surfaces.

"Durez 240 Resin" is being offered by Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. This is a high melting terpene phenolic resin which finds wide usage in the modification of alkyds in situ. Replacing a portion of the phthalic anhydride with the "Durez 240" ester results in improved water resistance, pigment wetting and application properties. In surfacers, it improves the sanding and holdout properties.

The General Electric Company is just announcing "Glyptal 7422." This is a new, short oil alkyd free of any modifiers. It possesses drying speed formerly unattainable in straight oil modified alkyds. Finishes air dry dust free in five to ten minutes and tack-free in three to four hours. Primers conforming to MIL-6889A can be made without the use of phenolic dispersion resins.

American Cyanamid Company has announced "Cycopol S-202-5," a non-castor styrene-alkyd copolymer resin. This is a fast-drying resin offered for the relief of the castor oil shortage. The film properties of "Cycopol S-202-5" are comparable to those of "Cycopol S-102-5" and may be so used.

"Cycopol S-203-5" is the latest of the new type fast drying vehicles. This resin has been developed especially for MIL-E-10687 (ORD) and is suggested as the sole vehicle for this specification.

"Rezyl 414-1" is a medium oil length soya resin soluble in mineral spirits and offers a desirable combination of drying speed, color retention, gloss and durability. The resin is compatible with "Beetle 216-8" and "Melmac 247-10."

"Monsanto HB-40," a partially hydrogenated terphenyl, is an excellent low cost plasticizer that is practically water white. It may be used in clear or tinted vinyl coatings without detracting from the shades or transparency.

Witco Chemical Company is offering methylcyclohexyl stearate. This is a stable fatty acid ester of value as a secondary plasticizer and modifying agent with cellulose nitrate, acetate and ethers. It also improves water resistance and gloss.

"MPS-500," a new low cost vinyl plasticizer has been announced by Hooker Electrochemical Company. It is a stabilizer, chlorinated fatty acid ester with low migration, good flexibility, good electrical properties and excellent fire-retardant characteristics.

Velsicol Corporation has available a new metal coating, "VAD-4." The resin offers new advantages in substrate protection and chemical resistance over metal surfaces.

Hercules Powder Company is marketing "Hercoflex 600," a new non-phthalic primary plasticizer for vinyls. It offers excellent heat and light stability with low volatility.

"Dresinol 155," a new non-solvent-type, high melting resin dispersion, is now available from Hercules.

Armour & Co. is offering "Arneels," a series of eleven high molecular weight aliphatic nitriles having alkyl chain lengths of eight to eighteen carbon atoms. These plasticizers may be used as an extender and in many cases as a primary plasticizer particularly where low temperature flexibility is desired.

Monsanto's orthonitrobiphenyl (ONB) is a low cost primary plasticizer compatible with a wide range of materials including cellulose esters, polyvinyl derivatives, rosin, rosin esters modified phenolics, alkyd resins and vegetable oils. It also imparts fungicidal properties to coatings.

Hercules' "Cellolyn 106" is a new lacquer resin of a plasticizing type. It is intended to replace both the hard resin and the oil in the average formulation.

American Polymer Corporation is offering "Polyco 438" as a low cost extender for polyvinyl acetate. It is completely compatible with all grades of polyvinyl acetate and adhesive compounders can extend their supply by its usage.

"Pylene" adhesives supplied by Polymer Industries, Inc., are reported to have a number of advantages in bonding surfaces of all types. They are also resistant to heat, moisture, dilute acids, alkalies, abrasion and vibration. It is claimed they also have very high electrical resistance which suggests their use for wire coatings.

Resolin, Inc., has announced "Quick-Set," a liquid accelerator for hardening resins at room temperature, without heat, in a matter of minutes. Control of hardening time is obtained through variations in concentrations of "Quick-Set" used.

Armour's "Neo-Fat 3-R" is an improved fatty acid with high linoleic content. Alkyds made from "Neo-Fat 3-R" dry harder and faster with outstanding non-yellowing properties.

Concord Chemical Company has developed "Concord 407." This is a low cost wax to replace carnauba. The new wax is said to have a melting point of 86°C. and gives highly stable emulsions that are translucent, light in color with good gloss and durability.

"Exkin" No. 1 and No. 2 are two new antiskinning agents developed by Nuodex Products Company. They are claimed to inhibit skinning with minimum drying interference and show no tendency to cause yellowing. They are odorless in the final formula and are non-toxic.

"Yelkin XTS" is being offered by Ross & Rowe, Inc., as an outstanding surface active agent especially for use in resin-latex emulsion paints. As a pigment dispersing aid, approximately 1 percent based on the weight of pigment is recommanded.

The Borden Company has developed six new stabilizers for latex paints under the trade names of "Cascola," "Cascolac," and "Protovac." The advantages in the use of these products include elimination of heating and mixing operations, storage problems, improved resistance to freezing, more brilliant color and easier brushing.

"Defoamer ED" was developed by the El Dorado Oil Works for use in synthetic

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rubber latex water-base emulsion paints. It is a brown viscous material consisting essentially of a mixture of high molecular weight esters and incorporated particles. Concentrations as low as 0.1 percent of the defoamer in the paint have produced satisfactory plant batches.

Monsanto's "AE-1" is a high molecular weight alcohol ester available at low cost. A variety of uses includes defoaming of polystyrene latex water emulsions, coplasticizer for chlorinated rubber and dispersing agent for pigments.

"Dutch Boy CS-137" is a stabilizer for vinyls developed by National Lead Company. It will not stain when in contact with sulphur. A barium-sodium organic complex, "CS-137," is claimed to give good light stability to vinyl films.

The Baker Castor Oil Company is offering a group of compounds with interesting properties. These include:—

Calcium ricinoleate for use as a grinding aid and stabilizer for vinyls.

Magnesium ricinoleate for use as a thickening agent and flatting agent.

Zinc ricinoleate for use as a fungicide, emulsifier and waterproofing compound.

"Paricin 54," for use in adhesives, hot melts and wax compositions.

"Paricin 51," for use as a plasticizer in lacquers.

"Solricin 2," for use as an anticorrosive agent and emulsifier.

"PC-1 WW," for use in manufacture of alkyd resins.

Mattiello Lecture Delivered by D. H. Wheeler

The Joseph J. Mattiello Memorial Lecture was delivered by D. H. Wheeler of General Mills, Inc., on the subject of "Thermal Polymerization of Esters of Unsaturated Acids."

Dr. Wheeler reported on research work done largely as the result of fundamental research work by the General Mills Research Laboratories on fatty acids. The method employed in studying reaction mechanisms, speeds, and polymerization phenomena was that of infrared and ultraviolet analyses of methyl esters, after varying degrees of polymerization under controlled conditions at different temperatures.

Such studies based on pure methyl esters of unsaturated fatty acids, instead of complicated mixtures, was said to give a more complete picture of the chemical reactions which occur under thermal polymerization.

Normal and naturally occurring linoleic acid found in such drying oils as soya, safflower, cottonseed and other semi-drying oils is a non-conjugated cis-9, cis-12 octadecadienoic acid. Under the influence of a catalyst, the double bonds were shifted to the trans molecular configuration.

The general pattern of polymerization was studied on the cis, cis; the cis, trans, and the trans, trans configurated molecules. All three were similar in their reactions, but the trans, trans, polymerized somewhat faster. It was felt, however, that the similarity in reaction between the isomers was in part due to the fact that the non-conjugated isomers under heat undergo a change to a conjugated structure by shifting of a double bond, such as from the 9 to 10 position.

It was pointed out that these conjugated double bond diene structures are capable of reacting with another linoleate molecule to form a dimer, or with a dimer to form a trimer. In the dimerization of a normal linoleate, a thermally conjugated linoleate acts as a diene, and the double bond of a non-conjugated, or of another conjugated linoleate, is activated by heat to function as a dieneophile. It was the feeling of Dr. Wheeler that the former reaction is the predominant one.

Conjugated linoleate isomers polymerize much more rapidly than non-conjugated isomers, as evidenced by the known rapid polymerization of dehydrated castor oil which contains 20 to 30 percent of conjugated linoleate. Both cis and trans isomers are possible with conjugated linoleates as well as with non-conjugated linoleates.

Experiments determined that cis, trans, alkali conjugated linoleate polymerized faster, requiring only about 1/6 as much time as non-conjugated isomers to reach a 60 percent dimer, plus trimer. This led to the theory that cis, trans conjugated linoleates isomerized to still more reactive trans, trans conjugates which reacted very rapidly with themselves.

Work with non-conjugated linolenates showed a reaction time about two and one-half times faster than with the normal linoleates. Diene conjugation formed rapidly, but there was little or no triene conjugation observable. The reaction pattern of linolenates was determined to be quite similar to the linoleates. Thermal isomerization produces a conjugated diene which reacts by the Diels-Adler reaction with a molecule of linoleate to form a dimer, the unused double bonds of which can react with another molecule of conjugated linolenate to form a trimer, or with itself to form another ring, forming a bicyclic trimer.

Conjugated linolenates and eleostearates were studied. Both alpha and beta eleostearic acids are 9. 11, 13 octadecatrienoic acids, differing in the cis and trans configuration of their double bonds. It was estimated that the beta acid has all three double bonds in the trans form, and that the alpha acid has one cis and two trans. Under polymerization or thermal treatment the configuration shifts, but the equilibrium favors the trans form. Compared to the reaction speed of normal linoleate, the alpha eleostearic ester polymerized seventy times faster, and the beta isomer 140 times faster.

No diene conjugation was found in the eleostearate dimers, trimers, or monomers. The general reaction pattern seemed to be the union of two eleostearate molecules to form a monocyclic dimer which further reacted to form a bicyclic dimer.

OIT Sets New Procedure For Consignee Statements

The Office of International Trade has announced an amendment to its export control regulations relating to the alternative procedure set forth in section 372.3(d) (3) having to do with ultimate consignee statements now on file or to be filed with the agency.

Statements containing a date limiting them for a period of time ending on December 31, 1951, or statements containing no date, which would therefore expire at the end of the current calendar year, will be considered as continuing representations until March 31, 1952, with respect to applications filed prior to that date under the present procedure.

A new *Current Export Bulletin* the latter part of November or early in December will announce a few modifications of the consignee or purchaser statement procedure. The most important modification will be that forms will be available for consignees and purchasers to use in filing these statements.

The use of a form will be mandatory where a single statement is submitted covering transactions between exporters and importers having a continuing and regular relationship (alternative procedure). Where such statement covers only one exportation, use of the form will be optional. Forms will be made available when the *Bulletin* is issued. The effective date of the modified procedure will be April 1, 1952.

Trade Briefs

British American Oil Company, Ltd., has discovered oil in a wildcat well in Carbon County, Wyo.

William S. S. Rodgers, chairman of the Texas Company, has been elected a director of National Dairy Products Corporation.

Frederick H. Bedford, jr., a director of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has been honored with the rank of commander of the French Legion of Honor.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has placed on the market "Dulux" super-white flat enamel, which is said to combine the decorative appearance of a flat paint with the hardness and durability of enamel.

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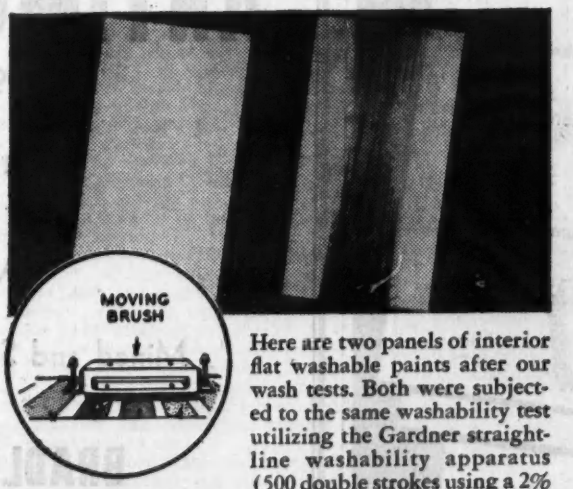

Here are two panels of interior flat washable paints after our wash tests. Both were subjected to the same washability test utilizing the Gardner straight-line washability apparatus (500 double strokes using a 2% neutral soap solution). If yours is the defective panel, this test indicates the necessity for reformulation and re-test before marketing.

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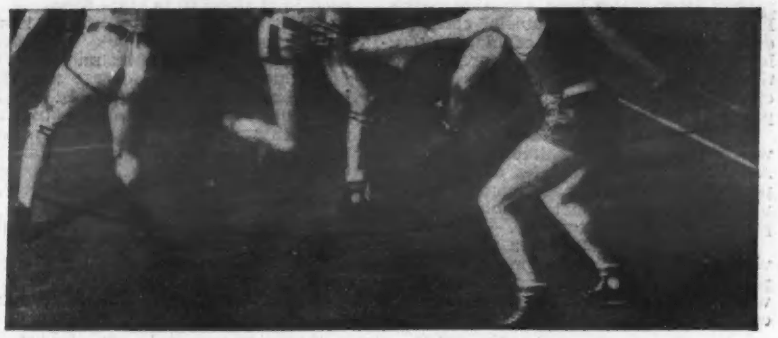

Durez Formulas pass MFMA Tests for HEAVY-DUTY and GYM Finishes

NEW SPECIFICATIONS for heavy-duty (classroom, store, office, bakery, etc.) and gymnasium-type floor finishes were recently set up by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association. These specifications cover finishes for maple, beech and birch floors, and became effective on January 1.

DUREZ 570 is a pure phenolic resin that is ideal for finishes of this type. When cooked at 25-gallon length in tung oil, it produces varnishes that meet the new specifications. Our formulations V-51675 for gym floors and V-51674 for heavy-duty finishes have been tested by Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemists, and reported satisfactory in each of the fourteen detailed requirements established by the MFMA.

BEFORE GIVING ITS APPROVAL on any finish, the Association requires a satisfactory test report from the Snell organization. Additional information and copies of the specifications may be obtained by writing the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

If you are interested in making varnishes to submit for MFMA approval, we will gladly send you copies of V-51675 and V-51674 formulas, with samples of Durez 570 Resin.

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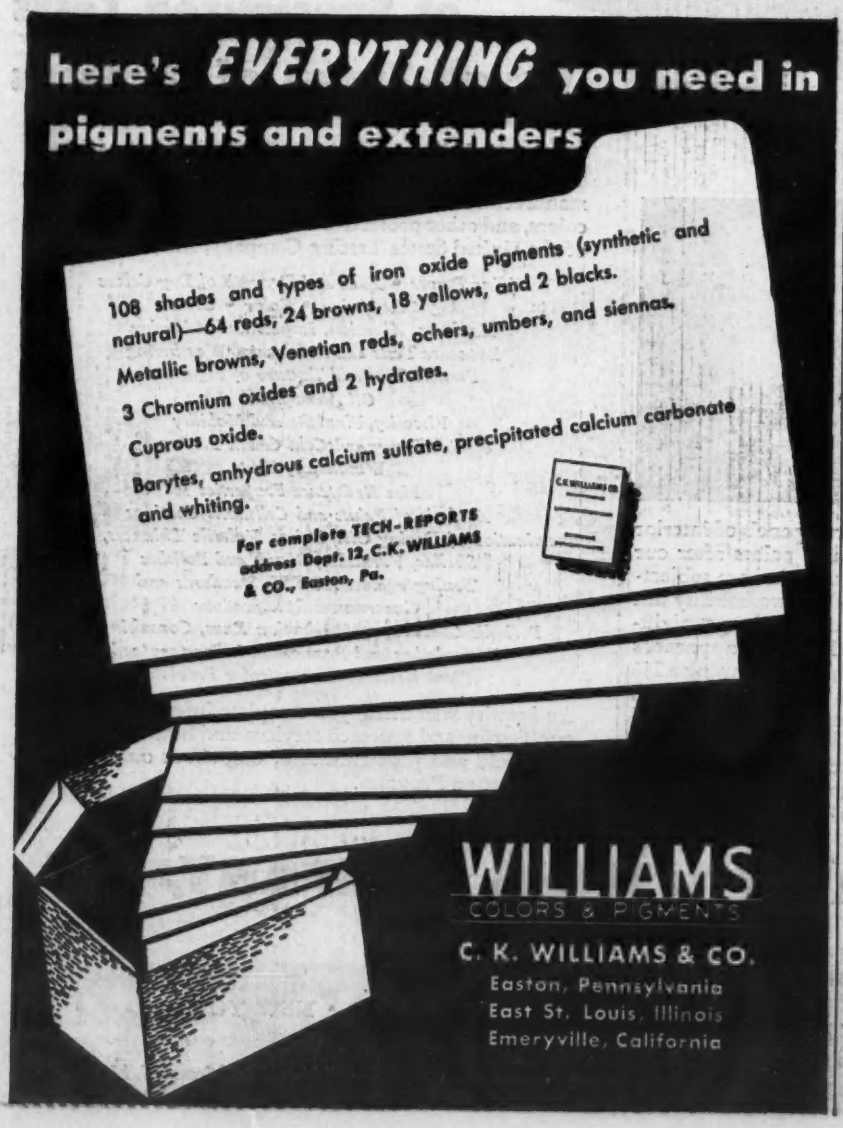
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Warehouse Stocks at Strategic Points

Protective Coatings Materials

Reductions in domestic and Argentine casein and in chinese, milori and non-soluble prussian blues last week outweighed advances in red vermilion quicksilver, zinc oxide and lead products and brought the protective coatings market index down 1.6 points to a new level of 214.8.

Zinc oxide had gone up in most quarters late in the previous week, but it was not until last week that the increases became universal. Ordinary lithopone was still holding to the low side, since one producer had not by week's end joined the upward move.

The market for synthetic resins was without particular change. Phenol and phthalic anhydride were higher in price and still not easy to obtain, making that part of the raw materials situation still difficult. However, linseed oil was in ample supply and there was enough soybean oil to satisfy the market. Prices of silicone alkyd coating resins were cut from 14 to 38 percent by one producer.

The demand for natural resins was spotty and showed no considerable overall gain, although the tone was reported to be better than it had been several months ago. The shellac market was unchanged and steady, although there were day to day ups and downs to the demand. The Indian market appeared to be easing slightly, but not enough to have any concrete effect. Some thought that Argentine casein would have to be reduced even further to meet competition. Domestic casein was said to be feeling the rivalry of French material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead, linoleate, precip., 26.15%, ½c. per lb.
Naphthenate, 16%, ¼c. per lb.
24%, ½c. per lb.
37%, ¾c. per lb.
Orthosilicate, gel, 50%, 60%, 1c. per lb.
Salicylate, normal, ¾c. per lb.
Tallate, liquid, 16%, ¼c. per lb.
24%, ½c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 6c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, F, 15c. per 100 lbs.
G, 8c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc oxide, American process, lead-free, .0160c. per lb.
leaded, 35%, .0150c. per lb.
50%, .01475c. per lb.
French process, green, red, white seal, .0160c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Blue, chinese, milori, non-soluble prussian, 3c. per lb.
Casein, domestic, standard, 3c. per lb.
premium, 2½c. per lb.
Imported, acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WG, 25c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
214.8	216.4	212.8	173.7	211.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Iron Blue—Chinese, milori and non-soluble prussian blue were reduced 3c. per pound last week to make the new listings 45c. Soluble prussian held at 48c.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver — An advance of 6c. a pound was noted in the price of this material last week, making the new listing $3.94.

Zinc Oxide—One producer, who had delayed making price changes a few days after Washington granted permission, joined the move early last week. This action eliminated the low side of the price range and put major producers at the same level. American process, lead-free, moved higher by .0160c. per pound. French process (green, red and white seal) were also upped .0160c. American process, leaded 35 percent, was higher by .0150c. and leaded 50 percent showed an increase of .01475c. per pound.

Fillers and Extenders

Ball Clay—Sales of ball clay in 1950 broke all previous records both in tonnage and value, as reported by producers to the Bureau of Mines. The increase over 1949 was 30 percent each for tonnage and value and was 9 percent over 1948, the previous high in volume. Tennessee for the eighth consecutive year has been first in output—57 percent of the total United States—and Kentucky was second with 33 percent. The balance was produced in Maryland, Mississippi, and New Jersey. Production from Tennessee and Kentucky increased respectively 39 and 18 percent, compared with 1949. All other producing States reported increases.

Over 79 percent of all ball clay sold in 1950 was consumed by the pottery industry. Ball clay used in making whiteware in 1950 increased 28 over 1949; and the amount going into tile, architectural terra cotta, and enameling showed increases, (40 percent for high grade tile and 21 percent for enameling), over 1949. High grade tile accounted for 12 percent of the national total output in 1950; whereas 5 percent went to refractories and the remaining 4 percent was used for enamel, paper filter and miscellaneous uses.

Bentonite—The bentonite producers in 1950 enjoyed the best year in the history of the industry. According to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines, there was in 1950 a 6 percent tonnage increase over the previous high year of 1948, and a 12 percent increase over 1949. The general upswing in national economic conditions, particularly the increased activity in oil well drilling and the overall expansion in the foundry industry were directly responsible for this large betonite production. Sales to foundries in 1950 increased 41 percent over 1949; sales to the rotary drilling industry increased 14 percent.

The foundry and petroleum industries consumed 93 percent of the total tonnage. Rotary—drilling mud represented 37 percent (357,315 tons); filtering and decolorizing oils, 30 percent (297,145 tons); and foundry-sand bond, 26 percent (251,716 tons). A wide variety of uses consumed the remaining tonnage, (67,657 tons). Bentonite used for filtering and decolorizing oils decreased 2 percent over 1949 and insecticides increased 5 percent.

Nine States reported bentonite production in 1950, the same as in 1949. Increases in tonnage appeared in California, Mississippi, South Dakota, Wyoming and decreases in Texas, Arizona, Utah and Idaho. Colorado reported a small tonnage in 1950 but did not report in 1949. No production was reported from Montana in 1950.

China Clay—The 1950 domestic production of china clay was the largest in the history of the industry, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. The increase was 12 percent in tonnage over the previous record year of 1948, and 24 percent over 1949. Eleven States made shipments in 1950 compared with 10 in 1949, Nevada being added in 1950. As has been the case for a number of years Georgia ranked first with 70 percent of the total, South Carolina was second with 20 percent and Pennsylvania was third with 4 percent.

Fuller's Earth—The production of fuller's earth in 1950 reached the highest peak in the history of the industry, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. The tonnage increase over 1949 was 23 percent and 18 percent over the previous record year of 1930. The use pattern in 1930 was much different from 1950. Mineral oil refining accounted for most of the tonnage consumed in 1930 whereas in 1950 it was still the largest single consumer augmented by new uses such as absorbents, insecticides, and rotary drilling mud. Fuller's earth consumed in mineral-oil refining in 1950 totaled 156,643 tons or 40 percent of the total output compared with 47 percent in 1949. Absorbent uses accounted for 83,684 tons or 21 percent compared with 22 percent in 1949; insecticides, 68,928 tons or 18 percent compared with 12 percent of total for 1949; rotary-drilling mud, 37,631 tons (10 percent compared with 9 percent in 1949); and vegetable-oil, 21,261 tons (5 percent in 1950 compared with 6 percent in 1949). The remainder was used in other filtering and clarifying, binders, and other unspecified uses.

Illinois was the only State that reported production in 1949 that did not report production in 1950, while all other States had increases over 1949. Florida and Georgia combined accounted for 62 percent of the total United States tonnage and Texas for 28 percent. The average value rose from $16.20 in 1949 to $16.42 in 1950.

Synthetic Resins

With phenol and phthalic anhydride higher in price and still on the tight side, the raw materials situation had not cleared up much in that direction. There were other materials, however, there were in a somewhat better position than they had been. Linseed oil was in ample supply and the demand was on the quiet side. It was holding steady on price. Soybean oil was somewhat irregular pricewise, but there was enough of it around to satisfy the market. The demand was spotty and the buying was pretty much on a hand to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mouth basis. The demand for maleics was reported to be running from fair to good and had shown an increase in the last month or so. Supply was said to be at a very good level. The phenolics were still in a heavy demand and had not shown any particular easing lately. The export demand was also reported to be heavy. Supply, of course, continued on the tight side, where it had been for some time. The pure phenolics were tighter than the modified. The strong demand for the alkyds was still apparent although the supply was not as heavy as producers would like to see it.

Prices on silicone alkyd coating resins were cut from 14 to 38 percent, it was announced by one producer last week. The producer predicted that the downward price trend would continue until silicone alkyds eventually compete pricewise with standard organic coating resins.

Natural Resins

The market held pretty much to its previously established levels during the period under review. It had recently been reported to be a little better than it had been several months ago, although it was still not what could be called lively. The demand was still spotty and the overall pickup was not considerable. Some thought that the absence of heavy buying indicated that consumers were still carrying large inventories and had no reason to come into the market at this time. Others were of the opinion that the lack of heavy buying interest lately indicated that inventories had probably been reduced considerably and would soon need replenishing. Supply here was at a sufficiently high point to accommodate the current rate of purchasing although it was said that if all the buyers should come into the market at once, as has happened before, there might be a pinch for supply. A sufficient amount of material existed at the source to fill the requirements of importers, and it was said that the producers abroad were offering freely. Prices here were said to be holding to previous levels although price trends at the source were not an easy thing to determine. Other countries were buying in considerable quantity and the producers were forced to compete with other industries for labor.

Shellac—The market held unchanged and steady on price during the past week. The demand was holding at fairly good levels but it was still spotty. Producers said that it continued to have its ups and downs during the week, some days moving in better volume and some days in lesser. One producer reported that October had been a pretty good month, as it usually is, but still could not tell whether this represented the beginning of a trend or was just a spurt. The Indian market was reported to have eased slightly, but not enough to have any considerable effect on the price structure. Supply in this country was high enough to accommodate the current demand, although it had been said that there might be some pinch if there should be any sharp increase in purchasing.

Lacquer Materials

Lead, Orthosilicate Gel—Advances of 1c. per pound were announced for this material last week as a result of the recent increase in lead. The 50% became 32¾c. and the 60% became 31¾c.

Lead Salicylate, Normal—An advance of ¾c. per pound was announced for this material last week as a result of the recent advance in the metal. The new price became 48½c.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic standard was listed at 37c. to 40c. last week, a reduction of 3c. from the previous period. Domestic premium settled at 39½c. to 41½c. or 2½c. under the previous listing. The price of Argentine was 35½c. to 35¾c., which represented a lessening of ¼c.

The demand for the Argentine material was not strong. Some thought there would have to be a further lowering of the price if the material was to compete with that from other countries. One source stated that Argentine production is well under normal and thought that the production would be only 50 to 60 percent of 1950 for the balance of the year. French material was reported available at 27¼c. to 27½c. for November-December shipment. The French supply is reported being cleaned out by heavy European and American buying. One source expected that French would go up in about two weeks and another stated that prices "somewhat under 30c. seem cheap." Danish material is not available in any great quantity. Stocks in Holland are not large and producers there are not worrying about selling. Limited quantities are reported available from time to time. There is no change in the New Zealand situation. Switzerland is reported to have little, if any, available. Production in Uruguay is reportedly limited.

The demand for the domestic material continued without any particular lift. Supply here was adequate. It was said that the French material was giving the domestic considerable competition.

Lead Driers—The recent advance in the price of lead metal last week brought with it increases in the price of linoleate, naphthenate and tallate. Linoleate, precipitated, 26.15 percent, moved up ½c. to

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become 35c.; naphthenate, 16 percent, advanced ¼c. to become 18c., the 24 percent was ½c. higher at 24¾c. and the 37 percent was ¾c. higher at 32½c. Tallate, liquid, 16 percent, was higher by ¼c. to 15¾c. and the 24 percent was ½c. higher at 21½c.

Naval Stores

Greek exports of naval stores in the second quarter of this year totaled 1,084 metric tons of rosin and eighty-nine tons of turpentine, according to the Department of Commerce. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser of the rosin, consuming 707 tons, followed by Turkey with 147 tons. Most of the remainder went to other European countries. Turkey was the principal destination for the turpentine. That country absorbed thirty tons and Italy consumed twenty-five tons.

Exports of naval stores from Portugal in the first half of 1951 were at virtually the same level as those in the corresponding period of 1950. They totaled 25,915 metric tons. Of this 20,879 tons were of rosin and 5,036 tons were of turpentine. Exports in 1951 have been restricted by the limited stocks available. Although demand was greater, shipments in January 1951 dropped to 8,019 tons of rosin and turpentine from 11,925 tons in January 1950. Stocks carried over from 1950 were much lower than those from 1949 and had been almost depleted at the beginning of the new naval stores year on May 15, 1951. Exports since that time have been for current production.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended November 2 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$10.00	$10.75
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.75
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.00	10.75
F	9.00	9.00	*9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
G	9.07	9.07	*9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
H	9.15	9.15	*9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
I	9.15	9.15	*9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
K	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
M	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
N	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	10.00	10.75
WG	9.65	*9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	10.70	11.45
WW	9.65	*9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.80	11.55
X	9.65	*9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.80	11.55

Drums					
Sales		125	28		
Receipts	844	125		100	
Shipments	65		158	54	741
Stocks	21,251	21,376	21,218	20,667	19,926

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.) .88½
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Sales, dms.					
Receipts, dms	682	286	340	66	920
Shipments, dms	246	197	126	2	110
Stocks, dms	14,883	14,972	15,186	15,693	16,503

Hercules Has Stabilized Chlorinated Rubber Grade

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has introduced a stabilized grade of chlorinated rubber that is claimed to give a marked improvement in heat and light stability, better weathering, and a reduction in under-film rusting. Available at no extra cost, stabilized "Parlon" (Hercules chlorinated rubber) is said to retain the natural advantages of the original product, which has been used for many years as base for industrial maintenance paints. The new form of "Parlon" contains a small amount of an epoxy-type stabilizer that is water-insoluble, and readily compatible with the resins and solvents normally used in formulating the finished paints.

G-E Promotes Rodich

William L. Rodich has been promoted to assistant general manager of the laminated and insulating products department of General Electric Company's chemical division. Prior to his coming to General Electric, in 1950, Mr. Rodich was superintendent of manufacturing for S. B. Penick & Co., and was affiliated with Merck & Co. and the Winthrop Chemical Company. In June of 1950 he was named manufacturing manager of the chemical materials department and held that position until his recent appointment.

Acheson Names Michigan Agent

Acheson Colloids Corporation, Port Huron, Mich., has announced the appointment of Arthur T. Olsson as sales representative in Michigan. He will make his headquarters in Detroit at 3000 East Grand boulevard. Mr. Olsson came to Acheson from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, where he worked as an engineer in the Turbine Design Division, South Philadelphia Works, Lester, Pa.

Houston and Dallas Paint Technicians to Hear Venuto

L. J. Venuto, research director of Binney & Smith Company, New York, will address the Houston Paint and Varnish Production Club on November 13 and the Dallas Paint and Varnish Production Club on November 15. His subject in both cases will be "Carbon Black and the Influence of the Vehicle as the Dispersing Medium."

Kraft Named Loomis Agent

Kraft Chemical Company, Chicago, has been named exclusive representative for the W. H. Loomis Talc Corporation, Gouveneur, N. Y., in Illinois, Indiana, and the St. Louis, Mo., area, on all carload and l.c.l. business. Warehouse stocks of Loomis talc will be carried by Kraft in Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Ind.

N.E. Paint Club to Meet

The New England Paint, Varnish and Production Association will meet November 8 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass. Refreshments will be served at 5:30 p.m., with dinner following one hour later.

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PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

CALIFORNIA adopts LITHOPONE IN NEW TRAFFIC PAINT

A new lithopone-base traffic paint formula enables the California State Highway Department engineers to more than double the gallonage of traffic paint which can be made from their curtailed supplies of tung oil.

Thorough road-marking tests by those engineers demonstrate how the toughening action of lithopone permits substantial replacement of tung oil by softer-drying linseed in their regular vehicle. This consists of equal parts of a 25% solution of chlorinated rubber and a 25-gallon tung oil—pentaerythritol-ester varnish.

One specific pigmentation, found to give best performance with the linseed-modified vehicle, is included in their new specification (Type IV-A):

LITHOPONE	50-55%
ZINC OXIDE	5% min.
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TALC	10%
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Gen'l Mills Adds Six New Polyamide Resins

General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn., has added a series of new compounds to the company's line of heatsealing polyamide resins. The new products are code-named "Polyamide Resin No. 90," "No. 90S," "No. 93S," "No. 94s;" "No. 95S" and "No. 100S." General Mills claims that all of them may be used alone or as modifiers for other resinous products.

"Polyamide Resin No. 90" is described as a hard, tough and brittle resin, made by the copolymerization of di- and trilinoleic acid and other acids with ethylene diamine. Adding a small amount of antioxidant to "Polyamide Resin No. 90" or to other General Mills polyamides is said to produce the stabilized products designated as "No. 90S," "No. 93S," "No. 94S" and "No. 95S." At high temperatures, these stabilized resins are claimed to have a gel time approximately three times longer than have the standard polyamides themselves. Because of their heat resistance, the stabilized polyamide resins are recommended for use in "hot melt" applications.

"Polyamide Resin No. 100S," is said to be a soft, tacky, plasticizing type of resin, made by the condensation of dimerized and trimerized unsaturated vegetable oil fatty acids with diethylene triamine.

Fred B. Speyer, product development specialist for General Mills Research Laboratories, has announced that all of the new polyamide resins are available in commercial quantities.

Plaskon Division Opens New Office in Boston

The Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced the establishment of a New England office for glues and industrial resins to be located at 10 High street, Boston, and headed by Charles E. Walker. The Boston office will cover new and expanded sales territories in New England, New York and eastern Pennsylvania for Plaskon industrial resins. Mr. Walker has been with Plaskon Division for thirteen years, and most recently has been operating from Toledo in the states of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Donald Wynocker will take over Mr. Walker's former position in the Toledo office and will handle the glues and industrial resins sales area of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

Blake Paint Opens New Plant

Blake Paint Corporation has opened a new manufacturing plant at 2494 South Kuhl avenue in Orlando, Fla. Executive offices will be maintained at this address. The corporation was formed over a year ago to supply industrial finishes, consisting of lacquers, paints, synthetic enamels, thinners and vinyl coatings to manufacturers of wood, metal and plastic products.

Trade Briefs

Nukem Products has filed plans with the city to enlarge its plant at 111 Colgate, Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of $10,000.

Preco Chemical Corporation, New York, has developed "Silipruf," a silicone resin coating that is said to preserve and make water repellent any unpainted masonry surface.

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Western Germany Oilseed Output Seen Up Slightly

Western Germany's vegetable oilseed production in 1951 is estimated at about 102,200 short tons, according to preliminary data, and represents a slight increase from the 99,000 tons produced in 1950, reports J. E. Hyman, office of economic affairs, US High Commissioner for Germany, Frankfurt. This increase is mainly the result of higher yields, the total area under cultivation remaining almost the same as last year. Favorable weather and, to a lesser degree, the increased use of fertilizer, good seed, and improved cultivation practices contributed to the increased output.

By far the greater part of the 1951 oilseed harvest, 78,600 tons, or 77 percent of the total, consisted of winter rapeseed. Area planted to this crop was reduced because of unfavorable weather during seeding time, and the unsettled price situation. Turnip-rape area also decreased in 1951. These reductions were offset, however, by increased plantings of summer rape. Acreage planted to poppy and flax (grown mainly for fiber) remained about the same.

Oleo Production Reported For Second Half of 1950

Oleomargarine produced and the quantities of fats, oils, and other selected ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine during July - December, 1950, have been compiled by the Bureau of Census. The figures are as follows:—

	Pounds
Production	496,428,000
Consumption of fats and oils	405,229,000
Cottonseed oil, refined	39,588,000
Soybean oil, refined	21,714,000
Lard, rendered	2,030,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	6,168,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,168,000
Oleo oil	2,183,000
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	154,033,000
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	168,140,000
Hydrogenated other vegetable oil and fats, edible	5,751,000
Other*	3,454,000
Consumption of selected ingredients other than fats and oils:—	
Skim milk and skim milk powder (fluid equivalent basis)	83,199,000
Vitamin concentrate (millions of U.S.P. units)	8,335 units
Lecithin	[illegible]
Soda (benzoate of)	389,000
Mono- and di-glycerides	1[illegible]

* Includes quantities of shortening, deodorized oil, refined corn oil, refined peanut oil, edible tallow, refined lard, winterized oil, glycerin and fish liver oil. Data for these items are not shown separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Devoe Elects Two

George P. Gray, vice-president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has been elected a director and placed in charge of the Devoe trade sales division. Mr. Gray, who also will head up trade sales for the Wadsworth, Howland division of the company, succeeds Renshaw Smith, jr., who has resigned. J. Harold Kolseth, recently elected vice-president of trade sales for Devoe and all five other divisions of the organization, also has been elected a director.

Faresac Co. Renamed

The Faresac Company has changed its name to the Farac Oil & Chemical Company. The concern, which is a producer of tall oil fatty acids, maintains a plant and offices at 145th and Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill. Andrew J. Kestley, formerly vice-president of the Standard Varnish Works, Chicago, and James T. Leavitt, formerly vice-president of Central Solvents & Chemicals Company, Chicago, have joined Farac Oil.

Witco Moves in London

Witco Chemical Company, Ltd., has moved to larger and more centrally located offices in Bush House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, England. The new telephone numbers are Temple Bar 6473-4-5-6. The telegram addresses are Oxicolode, Estrand, London, and Wishtum, Estrand, London. Cables will reach the office when addressed to either Oxicolode, London, or Wishtum, London.

Perkins Glue Opens Wis. Depot

Perkins Glue Company recently began operations at its Shawano, Wis., distribution point for bulk and packaged wood glues of all types. E. Morris Jones, Perkins district representative in Wisconsin for thirty-one years, is in charge of the new operation. He will continue to maintain a business office in the Plankinton Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Color Books Available

Warwick Chemical Company, division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., announces completion of a new color book covering its line of "Suntone" pigment colors for plastic printing. The colors offered comprise a complete line of single print shades adequate to match substantially any color required in the printing of vinyl plastic sheeting. As an aid to printers, the book also contains information covering the properties and uses of the colors.

Armstrong Gets Monsanto Technical Post in Tokyo

Hugh F. Armstrong has been named technical manager of Monsanto-Kasei Kogyo, K. K., of Tokyo, Japan. The Japanese company was formed in August as an associated company of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and the Nipponkasei Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Tokyo. Mr. Armstrong has been manufacturing superintendent of "Vuepak" Monsanto's packing plastic, since 1949. He joined I. F. Laucks, Inc., in 1927. Laucks is now Monsanto's western division.

Trade Briefs

Robert B. Breckenridge has been named advertising and sales promotion manager of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has opened a new $4,000,000 toilet articles plant in Kansas City, Kan.

Oronite Naphthenate Driers

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This is because "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" concentrates the reactive portion of each pigment particle at the surface. Thus, it makes available proportionately larger amounts of "lead."

Economy also results from the higher bulking value of this unusual pigment.

Same gallonage! Same quality! . . . with fewer pounds of "lead." That's why the formulations of more and more leading paint makers now include "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X."

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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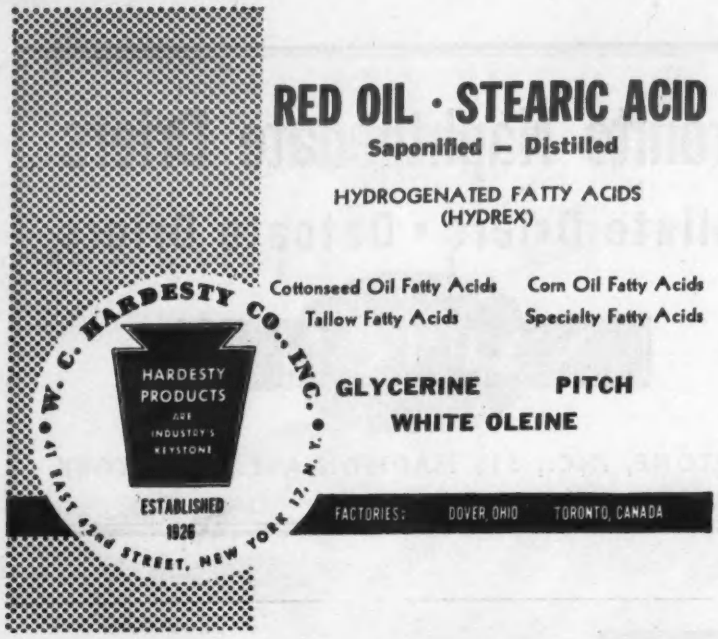

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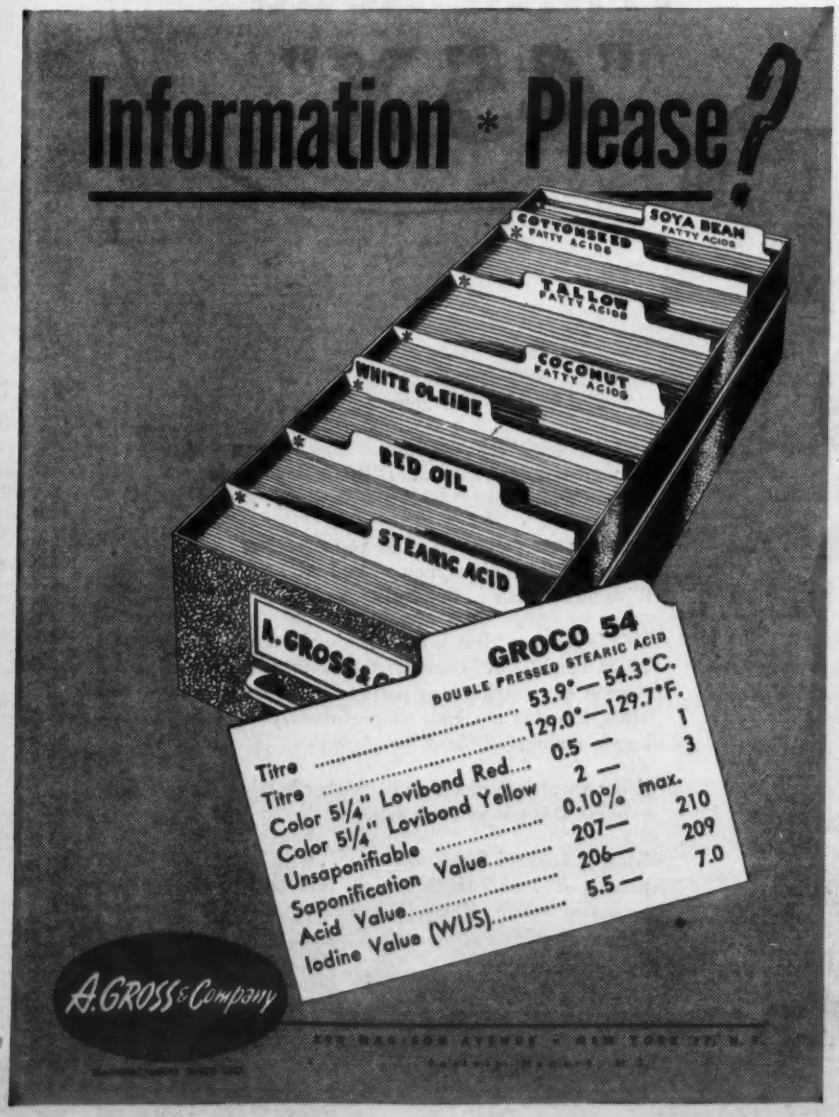

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Quiet trading and increased offerings resulted in an easier tone especially in edible oils last week. Prices were off fractionally except for corn and peanut oils. The widest declines occurred in crude cottonseed and soybean oils which dropped ½ cent per pound. Offerings of corn oil were limited and maintained at unchanged levels. Peanut oil was unsettled early, but rallied, to former levels, despite increased production. Price index declined 0.6 point.

Tallow and greases declined fractionally. Prices of both materials was reported weak, due to slow buying interest from large users and unsettled markets in the West. Export inquiry also dropped sharply due to the dock strike.

Trading in tung oil slackened, and quotations it was intimated could have been shaded on firm bids. Linseed oil continued inactive, though market was fairly steady, with the firmness of flaxseed. The firmest drying oil was dehydrated castor, as supplies were further tightened by the stoppage of castor bean deliveries to plants due to the dock strike. A local crusher was compelled to cease crushing last week. Refined fish oil also was in slow demand, though prices were well held, reflecting the steadiness of crude menhaden and sardine oils.

Coconut oil developed further weakness with the lower cost of copra, which dropped $5 per ton. This oil declined 1½ cents during the past two weeks. Palm oil on spot was lifted fractionally, owing to the advance of future deliveries.

The dock strike at New York improved demand for carnauba wax held at local warehouses, as stocks on dock could not be moved. Trading was fair, with supplies in warehouse commanding premiums of 1 to 2 cents per pound, as to seller. Crude beeswax was firmer on spot and for shipment.

Cottonseed Oil

Liberal liquidation late in the week unsettled bleachable cottonseed oil futures and price declined sharply. Favorable Korean peace negotiations and lower crude cottonseed oil and allied markets were contributing factors. Hedging sales were offset by speculative support early in the period, but the market became easier under increased selling as a result of more optimistic war news and lower crude oil. Consuming demand continued slow. Crude oil was easy and off about ½c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 13⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. mills in the southeast and 13¾c., in the Valley and 13⅝c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	240	17.02	16.30	16.47S
March	343	17.17	16.51	16.68S
May	1,205	17.23	16.60	16.79S
July	545	17.24	16.60	16.79S
September	48	16.86	16.35	16.45@16.60
October	10	16.50	16.20	16.35@16.45

Total sales, 2,391 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Trading light. Market weak. Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 14c. per pound and crude soybean oil 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Active demand continued for cottonseed and soybean meals for nearby shipment at ceilings, while later deliveries attracting little attention.

Linseed Oil

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for linseed oil last week. Market was quotably unchanged and reflected the narrow price fluctuations of flaxseed. Raw oil was quoted at 18.40c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, prompt and forward delivery. Bids it was intimated could have shaded open quotations at least 2 points. Consumers restricted activity to taking moderate quantities of oil against existing contracts.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil users continued to "wait out of the market" again last week and only the usual routine, fill-in business was reported by local crushers. Raw oil for spot shipment was quoted around 17.5c. per pound, unchanged from a week ago, but trade reports said some sales were made around 17.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Shipping directions continued to taper off.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	6,600,000	9,360,000
Since Sept. 1	73,620,000	88,340,000

Flaxseed—Flaxseed stocks in storage October 1 were reported at 31,820,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 43,193,000 bushels a year ago; 51,079,000 bushels in 1949; 44,582,000 bushels in 1948, and 33,938,000 bushels, October 1, 1947. Flaxseed disappearance during July-September, 1951, was reported at 12,700,000 bushels, of which 8,902,000 bushels were processed for oil. Flaxseed stocks July 1 were estimated at 44,500,000 bushels (carryover of 12,244,000 bushels plus new crop of 32,284,000 bushels new crop).

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed marketings dropped off sharply at Minneapolis last week as producers continued their "holding policy" on most grains and oilseeds. Sales of seed in the spot market totaled only 116 cars, several trucklots and around 8,000 bushels. In the to-arrive market, bookings totaled 39 cars, 7 trucklots and in excess of 162,000 bushels. The cash market started weak, with No. 1 seed moving at as low as $4.08 a bushel, but prices late in the week were around $4.18½ a bushel. Actual receipts of flaxseed, mostly applying on maturing contracts, totaled 520 cars as compared with 934 cars in the preceding week and 1,102 cars in same week last year. Shipments approximated 87 cars as against 73 cars in the previous week and 156 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	885,000	2,043,400	147,900	265,200
Since Sept. 1	12,131,400	14,544,400	1,605,000	1,807,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Quiet demand and lower coconut oil created an easier tone, and quotations dropped to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Castor Dehydrated—Supply situation was tightened by the dock strike, which held up delivery of beans, compelling the closing of a local plant. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Coconut—Further weakness of copra resulted in a decline of ¼c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 1c. more, New York basis.

Copra—Market was easier and declined $5 per ton. Shipments were offered at $180 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was light, but the market was unchanged and steady. Crude oil was sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Palm oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950
167.3	167.9	167.5	117.3	165.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush; September

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during September and August, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	September	August
	Tons	
Receipts	1,053,658	*555,550
Crushed	541,257	*199,371
Stocks at mills	934,861	*422,460

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	166,505,000	69,300,000
Stocks at mills	54,127,000	17,118,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	96,085,000	40,499,000
Factory and whse. stocks	102,715,000	98,103,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	250,122	92,222
Stocks at mills	70,941	57,343

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	119,904	44,104
Stocks at mills	23,457	18,914

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	†175,473	63,819
Stocks at mills	‡94,962	51,557

* Revised.

† Includes 41,471 bales first cut, 117,532 bales second cut, and 16,470 bales mill run. Average grass bale weights:—Total, 602.4; first cut, 583.5; second cut, 613.3; and mill run, 372.9 pounds.

‡ Includes 39,948 bales first cut, 45,817 bales second cut, and 9,219 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was held at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Refined—Weakness of crude unsettled refined, and tankcars were easier at 18c. per pound, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Consuming interest continued slow. Market was unchanged. Liquid was quoted at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, depending upon delivery. Drums, carlots, were quoted at 27c. per pound and less quantities 27½c., spot.

Olive—Consuming inquiry continued restricted to actual requirements. Most of the business took place in small drum lots, ranging $2.20 to $2.30 per gallon, on spot, duty paid, as to quantity and quality. Foots were inactive and nominal at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm—Higher cost of replacements lifted spot stocks ½c. per pound. Drums were quoted at 20½c. per pound, spot. February-March shipment was firm at the recent advance and quoted at 16¾c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York.

Peanut—Crude oil was irregular, but closed steady. Sales took place at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was spotty but offerings were scarce. Refined oil was quoted at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Offerings were light, despite the government release of peanuts for 66 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Buying interest continued slow. Refined oil was quoted at 22c. per pound, tankcars, November forward delivery.

Soybean—Lower cottonseed oil weakened this market and prices dropped ½c. per pound. Crude oil declined to 13¼c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November-December shipment. Sales were made at 13½c. per pound, January-March and at 13⅝c., January-June. Refined oil was lower at 16¼c. per pound, t ankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
November	2	13.70	13.45	13.35@13.40
December	75	13.75	13.35	13.40@13.50
January	7	13.85	13.63	13.50@13.65
March	40	14.00	13.51	13.63@13.70
May	76	14.18	13.64	13.74@13.77
July	58	14.10	13.65	13.75@13.77

Total sales, 258 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Support price to growers of 1951 crop tung nuts was announced at $67.20 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content by the Department of Agriculture last week and grower owned tung oil at 26.50c. per pound. Last year nuts were supported at $63 per ton and oil at 25.10c. per pound. Purchase agreements on tung nuts will be available until January 31, 1952, and agreements and loans on tung oil until June 30, 1952. Support levels for the 1951 crop reflect 60 percent of the parity price for tung nuts of $112 per ton as of November 1, 1951. Loans of tung oil will mature October 31, 1952, or earlier on demand.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market sagged under lack of buying interest and increased offerings. Prices dropped ¼c. per pound. Moderate trading was reported at the lower schedule and firm lower bids it was intimated would have been accepted for sizable lots. Choice white was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, tankcars delivered, as to quality; yellow, 6¾c. to 7c.; house, 6½c. to 6¾c. and brown, 5½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was quiet and irregular with vegetable oils. Trading was reported slow. Cash lard was nominal at 15.75c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 10,272,770 pounds, October 31, compared with 7,899,870 pounds, October 1 and 24,455,130 pounds, October 31, last year.

Tallow—Quiet demand and liberal offers unsettled the market. Weakness in western markets also was a bearish factor. Export business was at a standstill due to the dock strike which delayed shipments and boosted warehouse charges. Prices were reduced ¼c. per pound for all grades. Fancy declined to 9¼c. per pound, tank-

Soybean Crush: September

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during September and August, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	September	August
	—Tons—	
Receipts	278,398	*174,213
Crushed	441,643	*563,923
Stocks at mills	128,217	*291,462

Crude Oil

	—Pounds—	
Produced	148,658,000	187,910,000
Stocks at mills	42,931,000	44,503,000

Refined Oil

	—Pounds—	
Produced	130,391,000	154,263,000
Factory and whse. stocks	79,870,000	85,236,000

Cake and Meal

	—Tons—	
Produced	344,147	440,844
Stocks at mills	35,505	68,427

* Revised.

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Animal Oils

Production of oleo oil and oleo stearine was sold ahead and limited quantities were maintained at 23c. per pound, drums and 18½c., barrels, respectively. Consuming inquiry for greases oils continued inactive and prices were unsettled by weakness of greases. Neatsfoot oil was in fair request for actual needs and remained steady, due to firmness of stock.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Quiet demand was noted for refined grades. Prices were without change, and steady. Light pressed oil was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined about 1c. more. Crude menhaden was maintained at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore and crude sardine nominal at 13c., f.o.b. Pacific coast. Production of crude menhaden oil totaled 9,129,800 gallons for eight months, ended August, against 7,290,980 gallons for the same period last year; crude sardine, 629,590 gallons, against 1,103,600 gallons; groundfish, 507,430 gallons against 271,020 gallons; herring, Alaska, 1,324,890 gallons, against 2,206,670 gallons; tuna and mackerel, 432,730 gallons, against 403,860 gallons.

Los Angeles.—Pilchard landing receipts in the Southern California area have been exceedingly poor the past few nights. Majority of canners considered the season to be about over for the area. Landings have produced mixed fish with a predominance of mackerel and only an approximate of 500 tons of sardines per night. Oil was scarce with only one resale lot of crude sardine traded the past week at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Crude tuna oil remains scarce with no production in the San Diego area the past sixty days. Quotations are nominal at 9½-10c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—There is still a very good supply of cottonseed moving to the mills, and most warehouses are filled. All cottonseed mills are operating at capacity. Demand was active and production was promptly absorbed. Continued good domestic demand, along with higher prices on other proteins kept meal market strong. Forty-one percent sacked meal was offered at $82 per ton Memphis, $80 Alabama, $81 Georgia, $79 basis South Carolina, and $81 basis North Carolina mills, November shipment.

Linseed Meal—Offerings for nearby delivery were scarce and held at ceilings.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal prices held fast against ceiling levels again the past week. There were no offerings available for nearby delivery as both crushers and jobbers appeared to be sold up through November and, in many instances, through December. Jobbers quoted extracted meal for December at $67 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis. There were no offers of expeller meal for November-December. Crushers quoted January expeller meal at $66.50 per ton, bulk, while jobbers priced it at around $67.50 to $68 a ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	16,800,000	23,680,000
Since Sept. 1	130,420,000	168,440,000

Peanut Meal—Supplies of meal increased slightly with demand active. Last week the government announced release of peanuts to produce 2,700 tons of meal in the southeast, but due to heavy demand this tonnage will be readily absorbed. Forty-five percent OP meal was sold at $84 per ton Georgia, November shipment, with solvent meal moving at $80 Alabama mills, November shipment.

Soybean Meal—Producers of meal in the midwest continued to report they are sold up to all nearby positions and offered December-January at the ceiling $74 per ton. Forty-one percent and forty-four percent sacked meal was sold at $83 per ton Mississippi Valley mills, November shipment. Feed manufacturers were more inclined to book for 30 or 60 days' supplies, since they have experienced difficulty getting immediate requirements in the last several months.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude grades were firmer for shipment and stiffened the local market. Crude African was quoted at 63c. to 65c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Refined grades were unchanged and steady.

Carnauba — Consuming demand was moderate, chiefly for small lots for immediate needs. Delivery of supplies from docks was held up by the strike and improved demand for warehoused stocks which commanded premiums of 1c. to 2c. per pound. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, and refined, $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity and seller. Yellow No. 1 remained steady at $1.25 per pound, and No. 2, $1.23, same basis.

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1—Ruggles Coles 70" x 45' Rotary Dryer.

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8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
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4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
1—12" Bronze Filter Press.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

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Devine 1,000 gal. closed Jack.-Steel Kettle.
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8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
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New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.
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Ball & Jewel #0 Rotary Cutter, 3 HP.
1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter, 1 HP.
1—00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#000 Raymond Mills.
1—Mikro Pulverizer 2DH, 10 HP.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x36" Double Roll Steel Roller Mill. Also 9" x 24", 3 pr. high.
1—8"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
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6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers. Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
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2—Revolving Pans, 30" x 36".
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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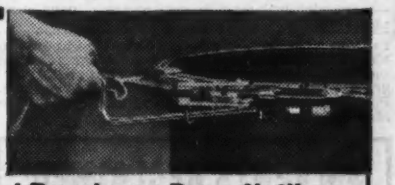

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Fertilizer Price Levels

—Continued from page 5

port-import relationships, the 1951-52 supply is tentatively estimated at about 2,050,000 tons of P_2O_5, or about 8 percent less than in 1950-51.

The sulphur supply is tight. The overall demand for sulphur-sulphuric acid increased greatly during 1951. Production of crude sulphur during the first seven months of 1951 was approximately 42,000 tons more than during the same period in 1950. Producers' stocks have increased slightly. Sulphur exports for the year 1951 may reach a total of approximately 1,325,000 long tons, including crude and refined sulphur. This would be about 90 percent as large as exports in 1950.

New facilities are being installed, and in some cases are now operating, to recover sulphur from various sources. Methods of conservation of crude sulphur by substitution of sulphur bearing materials have been recommended, as well as the use of other materials where applicable.

Outlook for Potash

Potash—A record total of 1,445,000 tons of potash (K_2O) was available for use in the 1950-51 season. Although a substantial expansion program is under way in the Carlsbad area, the contribution of the new facilities to the 1951-52 supply is likely to be small. The probable volume of imports is uncertain. A conservative estimate of an increase of about 5 percent in the potash supply seems warranted, or about 1,515,000 tons of K_2O for the 1951-52 season.

There are two new potash mining facilities which over the next year or two will add substantially to the domestic supply. One facility is expected to come into production during the spring of 1952.

USDA Sees Pesticides

—Continued from page 5

achloride, methoxychlor, toxaphene, various forms of 2,4-D, and certain other synthetic pesticides probably will be adequate for next year, even though the demand for these products is expected to be greater because of the expanding use of pesticides and related agricultural chemicals. The supply of lead arsenate will be short primarily because of difficulties in obtaining lead. Copper sulphate may be in tight supply due to shortages of copper and sulphuric acid.

Sulphur is still in short supply, and will continue short next year. The amount available for the manufacture of pesticidal materials probably will be less in 1952 than in 1951. Synthetic materials are being produced to replace sulphur as the active ingredient in many pesticides, but sulphur also is required in manuafcturing many pesticidal chemicals. Some additional plant capacity probably will be available for the manufacture of synthetic fungicides to take the place of sulphur and copper compounds. Also synthetic insecticides such as "TEPP" parathion, "Aramite," sulphenone, and others used to control mites will be available to replace some sulphur.

Grain Fumigants

Grain fumigants will be relatively scarce next year. Carbon disulphide and carbon tetrachloride used in the manufacture of most fumigants will be in short supply. Since the production of carbon tetrachloride, a basic ingredient in all liquid grain fumigants, is dependent upon carbon disulphide, farmers and supervisors of grain storage facilities who have a choice should plan to utilize the equally effective recommended basic formula which contains ethylene dichloride with a lesser proportion of carbon tetrachloride and does not contain any carbon disulphide. Thorough cleaning of bins and other grain storages and spraying with a residual insecticide are measures which contribute to a reduction in the need for liquid grain fumigants.

US Takes Third Look

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nolamines; ethylcellulose; ethyl chloride; ethylene dichloride; ethyleneglycol; formaldehyde; glycerin; hydrogen peroxide; hydroquinones; isopropyl alcohol; lead chromate; lead oxide, red; litharge; maleic anhydride; melamine; melamine resins; methanol; nitric acid; paradichlorbenzene; pentaerythritol; perchlorethylene; phenolic resins; polyvinyl acetate; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinyl butyral; polyester resins; sodium chlorate; sodium cyanide; sodium hydrosulphite; sodium metal; sulphadiazine; sulphathiazole; sulphur chloride; titanium pigments; toluene; trichlorethylene; urea, and xylene.

Group 3

Amyl acetate; amyl alcohol; benzaldehyde; benzene hexachloride (BHC); benzyl alcohol; benzyl benzoate; borax; bordeaux mixture; butyric acid; calcium arsenate; calcium chloride; casein; caustic potash; caustic soda; cellulose acetate; cellulose butyrate; cupric aceto arsenite (Paris green); detergents, synthetic; epsom salts (magnesium sulphate); ethers (except dichlorethylether); ethyl alcohol; iodine; lead arsenate; methyl bromide; methacrylate; naphtha; nicotine sulphate; nitrogen gas; normal octyl alcohol; polystyrene; polyvinyl chloride; propionic acid; rosin; rotenone; shellac; soda ash; succinic acid; turpentine, and urea resins.

Potash Salt Deliveries

—Continued from page 3

and sulphate of potash, containing an equivalent of 69,351 tons K_2O, an increase of 21 percent in salts and in K_2O as compared to 1950. Exports outside of North America amounted to 18,338 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 11,153 tons K_2O, a decrease of 19 percent in salts and 17 percent in K_2O under the same period in 1950.

Deliveries Itemized

Potash deliveries in North America in short tons of K_2O during the third quarter of 1951, as compared wtih the third quarter of 1950 and the January-September period of 1951, follow:—

	July-Sept. 1951	July-Sept. 1950	Jan.-Sept. 1951
Muriate	289,305	278,350	1,013,805
Manure salts	350	962	4,153
Sulphate and sul. pot. mag.	21,258	21,595	86,126
Total agricultural	311,113	300,907	1,014,084
Chemical	20,848	18,161	69,351
Other exports	3,576	4,197	11,153
Grand total	335,534	323,365	1,184,588

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75 Drums Ethyl Cellosolve
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